FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

XX. FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. THURSDAY, MAY 11, 1837. [NO. 1040.

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ation. Advertisers are requested
er of insertions desired, or they
till forbid, and charged accord

Editor must be post paid.

The Hon. Robert Strange has been appointed by the DIALECTIC SOCIETY, to deliver the next annual address before Societies of the University of N.
April 22, 1837.

For Sale.
E YOUNG *HORSES,*
WAGON, with Salt Body and
Apply to
C. J. ORRELL.
38tf

North Carolina,
MOND COUNTY.
Y appeared before me, John C.
of the Acting Justices in and for
ford Gibson, and maketh oath
w, that he has either lost or mis-
DF HAND, drawn by Benage
e to Alexander Graham, for Fifty
me time in December, 1835, as
due the 1st day of January, 1836.
subscribed the 21st April, 1837.
STAFFORD GIBSON.
ITH. *J. P.*

N all persons from trading for said
described, as I have received from
said Note a new Note for the a
STAFFORD GIBSON.
ITH, *J. P.*
39 3w.

North Carolina,
NSON COUNTY.
arson } *Superior Court of Equity,*
niel } SPRING TERM, 1837.
ORIGINAL BILL.
to the satisfaction of the Court,
Mac Rae, one of the defendants in
is not an inhabitant of the State, it
dered, adjudged and decreed, That
made in the *Fayetteville Observer,*
e weeks, for the said Angus Mac
ppear before the Judge of our next
, to be held for the County of An-
rt House in Wadesborough, on the
y in September next, then and
answer or demur, otherwise the
Bill will be taken pro confesso and
e, as to him.
William E. Troy, Clerk and Master of
of Equity, at Office, in Wadesbo-
Monday of March, A. D. 1837, and
r of American Independence.
WILLIAM E. TROY, C. M. E.

New Books.
CK OF THE WOODS, Dr. Bird's new
kner. by Mrs. Shelly, Vivian Gray;
nts of Living; Sequel to do; Twice
g Ladies' Friend; Manual of Po-
an; Life in Paris; Traits and Tri-
by L. E. L.; Whitfield's Sermons;
mans; The Great Teacher, Saints'
als; Murray's 8vo. Grammar; Na-
tany for Beginners; &c.
ed by E. J. HALE.

NEW
ing Goods.
er has recently received from N
Philadelphia, his supply of
g and Summer
OODS,
osed to sell low for Cash. He
e additional supplies by future
sers are invited to call and ex-
E. J LILLY.
April 25, 1837. 38tf

Contractors.
be let out to the lowest bidder, in
Rockingham, Richmond County,
e 1st day of June next, the build-
N FACTORY, 62 feet by 42 feet,
ith a basement story of 9 feet; the
will be of stone, (which can be
one mile of the site,) the balance
be of brick; the 1st story 2½ feet
2 feet, and the 3d story 18 inch-
pitch of 11 feet; the brick and
time mortar.
ime will be let out, the making of
, one half delivered at the kiln by
mber, the balance by the 1st of
contract will be either let out en-
to suit undertakers. Bond with
d for the permanency of the con-
h paid on its completion.
of a Saw Mill will also be let out

Village is cheap, and good Clay
e had in half a mile of the situa-
ht unnecessary to give a minute
ding; a drawing is in the posses
ribers, which will be shown on
out the work
ls will be received for the whole
contract.
MAS STEELE, }
C. POWEL, } *Committee.*
J. STEELE, }
ril 22, 1837. 38t1J.
ury Watchman and Greensboro'
the above till 1st June, and for-
nts to this office for payment.

VID SHAW
ived from New York, the follow-
s, which he offers low for Cash:
uice, | Bunch Raisins,
| Soft shell Almonds,
ers, | Box Chocolate,
, | Spanish Segars, &c.
April 27, 1837. 38-3w

Notice.
Term, 1834, of Duplin County
undersigned administered on the
e Hugh McCanne, deceased. The
o distribution are informed that
ow ready. Interest will not be
the items to any of the distributees
DAVID J. McCANNE, Adm'r.
7. 38 6wp

Sheriff's Sale for Taxes.

THE following Lands, or so much thereof as will satisfy the Taxes and Costs due for the year 1835, will be sold at Public Sale, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday in June next:—

		TAX
100	acres on Campbell's Creek, listed by John King for Tarlton Maddox	$ 38
273	do on Walker's Creek and Campbell's Creek, listed by Giles Ham.	38
640	do on Black Mingo, listed by Dushee Shaw, for Miller Draughan.	1 22
570	do on Black River, listed by Dushee Shaw for Robert Draughan.	2 17
3	Lots, unimproved, in Averasborough, one poll, listed by Nathan Holder.	85
78	acres Land on Black River, listed by Stephen Goodwin.	29
255	do do on Beaver Creek, one poll, listed by John Nordon.	1 77
55	do do on Barbacue, one poll, listed by Stephen Bethea.	90
100	do do on do, one poll, listed by Daniel D. Cameron.	99
285	do do Upper Little River and Jumping Run, listed by James Johnson.	1 18
50	do do Cyprus Creek, listed by John B. Black.	15
100	do do Dry Creek, listed by Arch'd Buie, (Parson.)	15
487½	do do Cyprus and Gum Swamp, listed by Neill Kelly.	95
300	do do do do, listed by Neill Kelly.	57
50	do do do do, do do.	03

JOHN McLEAN, late Sheriff,
By HECTOR McLEAN, Dep. Sh'ff.
March 17, 1837. 37tt.

Sheriff's Sales.

WILL be sold at the Court House in Lumberton, on the fourth Monday of May next, the following Tracts of LAND, or so much of each as will be sufficient to satisfy the Taxes due thereon for the year 1835; together with costs and charges of advertisement, viz: a Tract containing

		TAX
1100	acres on Lumber river, adjoining Watson and Little's estate, listed by Thomas Lowrie, Adm'r of James Lowrie, dec'd,	$2 64
50	do in Burnt Islands, adjoining West and Freeman, listed by Evan Freeman, for 1834 and '35.	1 43
50	do in Burnt Islands, adjoining Phillips and Ivey, listed by John Hagans,	73
100	do on Ten Mile Swamp, adjoining Taylor, Glover and others, listed by John Jackson, for 1834 and '35.	74½
100	do in Burnt Islands, adjoining Sanderson and Wishart, listed by Barnabas Sanderson, for 1834 and '35.	1 62
100	do on Broad Ridge, adjoining Huston and Bullard, listed by Benjamin Lovett, for 1834 and '35.	1 55
75	do on Big Branch, adjoining Warwick and Stone, listed by Isham Bullard.	72
100	do on Ten Mile Swamp, adjoining Sullivan, Musselwhite and others, listed by Thomas Jackson.	77
200	do on Shoe Heel Swamp, adjoining McQueen and others, listed by John Overstreet, for 1834 and '35.	88
166	do on Little's Marsh, adjoining Currie and Brown, listed by Alexander Galbreath.	1 89½
100	do on Juniper Swamp, adjoining Wm. McNeill and others, listed by Ann Locklier.	20
200	do on Burnt Swamp, adjoining McIntyre and Black, listed by Angus Ray, for 1834 and '35.	57
150	do on Ashpole, adjoining Alford and others, listed by Jesse Bass.	89
310	do on Shoe Heel Swamp, adjoining McDonald and McLean, listed by Neill McLean.	2 19
100	do on Juniper Swamp, adjoining Locklier and Watson, listed by Nelson Locklier.	72
100	do on White Oak, adjoining Kinlaw and Howell, listed by Neill Musselwhite.	81
100	do on Ten Mile Swamp, adjoining Biggs and Rozier, listed by William Baker.	17½
150	do on the South side of Ten Mile Swamp, adjoining Baker and Howell, listed by the Heirs of John McLean, for 1834, and not listed for 1835.	33
232	do in Burnt Islands adjoining Wishart and others, listed by John Cook.	31½
500	do on Wild Cat Branch, adjoining Regans and Johnson, listed by Marmaduke Howell.	1 00
164	do on Ashpole, adjoining McComaig and others, listed by Sarah Trawick, for 1834 and '35.	54
50	do on Flower's Swamp, adjoining Reynolds and others, listed by Abraham Lawson, for 1834 and '35.	11
178	do on Ten Mile Swamp, adjoining Britt and others, listed by John Edmund.	30
100	do in Burnt Islands, adjoining Benjamin Freeman, listed by Thomas L. Todd.	70
100	do on Big Branch, adjoining Stone and others, listed by William H. Ivey, for 1834 and '35.	19½
175	do on Indian Swamp, adjoining Harden, Rhodes and others, listed by Abraham Jones.	1 01
175	do on Ten Mile Swamp, adjoining Lawrence B. Britt, listed by Kerie Lawson	85

The following Tracts are unlisted, viz.

200	acres on Beaver Dam Creek, adjoining Purcell and McNeill, supposed to belong to the Heirs of —— McNeill.	96
200	do on Richland Swamp, adjoining the lands of McAlpin and McCorvey, in the occupancy of Nancy McKay, supposed to belong to the Heirs of McMillan.	6
200	do on Beaver Dam, adjoining Priest and Galbreath, supposed to belong to the Heirs of Colin Lindsay.	96
640	do in Burnt Islands and in Warwick's Mill Bay, adjoining Warwick and Freeman, supposed to belong to the Heirs of Neill Shaw.	12
1650	do on Ten Mile Swamp and Mercer's Branch, adjoining Baker, Regans, Musselwhite and others, supposed to belong to the Heirs of Jacob Blount, Jr.	4 80
150	do on Lowrie Road, adjoining Conoley and Graham, supposed to belong to Daniel McNeill.	72
175	do on Ashpole, adjoining Butler and Braswell, supposed to be the property of Edward Hunt.	84
100	do on Ashpole, adjoining Matthew Kitchen and others, owner unknown.	12

Terms Cash.

NEILL McALPIN, Sheriff.
Robeson County, N. C., April 6, A. D. 1837.

To all whom it may concern.

THE Subscriber intends, by Divine permission, to leave this place in all next month, for the City of Providence, Rhode Island, not to return before November next.

JOHN H. PEARCE.
April 25, 1837. 38 3t.

ENTERTAINMENT.

THE SUBSCRIBER,
HAVING been satisfactorily engaged for more than two years in attending to a PRIVATE
BOARDING HOUSE,
Feels encouraged to say to the public, that her HOUSE and STABLES are well furnished for the reception and accommodation of those who may be pleased to call.
E. SMITH.

Mrs. Smith is prepared to entertain Stage Passengers, should any think proper to call. Their Baggage shall be removed to and from the Stage Office free of charge.

☞ My Residence is on the corner of Gillespie street, the Lot formerly occupied by Mrs. Barge, convenient to the Market and near the State Bank.
Fayetteville, April 8, 1837. 36tf.

The Charleston Courier and Cheraw Gazette will insert the above once a week three times and send their accounts to this office for payment.

SOUTHERN TONIC.
COSTER & COXE.
AGUE AND FEVER,
And every sympton of general Debility, speedily and permanently cured by
COSTER & COXE'S
ORIGINAL
SOUTHERN TONIC.

COSTER & COXE, the inventors of this celebrated medicine, from a long residence in the South, and from the nature of their vocation, have been brought immediately in contact with the Ague and Fever in its most obstinate forms, and have frequently been compelled to witness the entire want of success in the practice of the most skilful Physicians. The usual and popular mode of treating this disease has been, first to evacuate the stomach and bowels, and then resort to the use of Tonics—of which class of Medicines a very great variety have been recommended to the Public—all of which have had their advocates, and that which has been by far the most popular one, has been Peruvian Bark and its preparations, particularly that of *Quinine.* There are insurmountable objections to the administration of Quinine, as to most individuals, (when carried to a salutary point,) it produces a roaring in the ears, nausea, and a headach, very similar to a bilious headach; and when it effects a cure it is seldom permanent. It was the hope of avoiding this state of things that induced us to try the "Southern Tonic," and we are happy to say that its success has surprised *even us.* As there is no Arsenic, Mercury, or any thing *in the least* hurtful to the human constitution in it, there can be no objection to the administration of the Southern Tonic to the most tender infant; indeed it will be found the most delicate and effective medicine known in those cases of Disorganized Stomach and Bowels, and of general debility which so frequently present themselves in children.

We subjoin the opinions of a few individuals.

From Col. John B Hogan, Collector of the Port of Mobile—formerly Senator from the counties of Mobile, Baldwin, &c. Acting Adj and Inspector General of the Army in the recent Creek Campaign, &c.

Mobile, August 18, 1836.

GENTLEMEN—During the late Creek Campaign, I was attacked violently with Bilious Intermittent Fever, which for several days confined me to my quarters at Tallassee. Your "Southern Tonic" was recommended to me, and my friend, Dr. Bussey, actually rode from Tallassee to Montgomery and back in one day to procure me a bottle, which entirely relieved me, and enabled me, before I had taken half the quantity, to proceed on and join the army on Hatchachubba. Since my return home my son was attacked, and I sent into the city for your Tonic, and regretted to learn there was none for sale in Mobile. Can not you send some to this place, so that our citizens may enjoy the benefits of the best medicine of the sort I have ever tried? Your attention to this request will confer a favour on the afflicted, and oblige one who has already experienced its beneficial effects.

Your obedient servant,
JOHN B. HOGAN.

Montgomery, June 30, 1836.

Messrs. Coster & Coxe—GENTLEMEN: I have used your Southern Tonic with unparalleled success. I cured four cases of Ague and Fever permanently with *one bottle* of this invaluable medicine.
JESSE H. MOSELY.

From our representative to the Legislature, Col. Jno. A. Campbell.

GENTLEMEN—No medicine stands so high in my estimation as your Southern Tonic, for the cure of Ague and Fever. I used it at first by the advice of my family Physician, with success, and its effects upon more recent cases have been equally gratifying. Yours, truly,
JNO. A. CAMPBELL.

From Major J. B. MORSE.

DEAR SIRS—I had been afflicted with Ague and Fever for a long time, and although the remedies which were prescribed gave me temporary relief, yet none removed the cause of the disease, and thereby permanently cured me till I used your Southern Tonic. I did so. This gave me great confidence in it, and as I saw that you had recommended it in cases of debility, general weakness, and inactivity of the digestive organs, I induced my wife, who had been laboring under these symptoms for a year or more, to try it. She used one bottle with some evidences of an increase of health, and few bottles more taken in moderate doses entirely cured her.
Respectfully, yours,
J. B. MORSE.

☞ A supply of the above Medicine has been received, on consignment, by E. J. Hale, Fayetteville, N. C. Price $1 50 per bottle, or $12 per dozen.

$10 REWARD.

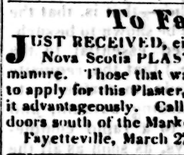
RANAWAY on the 30th of January, a negro man named JACOB; he is rather yellow complected, 27 years of age, 5 feet 11½ inches high, and weighs 178 lbs. He has lost some of his foreteeth, has a scar on one of his thumbs and another on his forehead or side of his face.

The said negro was raised in Sampson County, N. C, and was sold by John Brown to one —— Edwards, and it is supposed has made his way back in that direction. A reward of Ten Dollars will be given for his apprehension and confinement in jail so that I get him again.
E. W. HARRISON.
Limestone Springs, S. C., April 7. 37-2m

Negroes Wanted.

THE Subscriber is desirous to purchase 30 or 40 NEGROES, of both sexes, not under ten nor over thirty years of age, for which the highest cash prices will be given.
NEILL JOHNSON.
January 12, 1835. 19tf

NEW
WHOLESALE STORE.
350 PACKAGES.



IN addition to my former stock and business, I am now receiving 350 Packages of Goods, all of which is entirely new, and has been recently selected by myself out of the late Package Sales in New York, with the utmost care, taste and economy, and which I am determined to sell on as good terms as any Stock ever before offered in this market at *wholesale entirely* for *Cash* or on time for *approved notes,* (liberal discounts will be made for cash payments.) My assortment is *complete,* consisting of English, French, India and American Spring and Summer Fancy and Staple

DRY GOODS,
Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, Paints, Dye Stuffs, Drugs, Medicines, &c. &c.

I now invite customers and traders generally, to call and examine my stock; I can offer them such inducements as will ensure patronage.

Orders will be punctually attended to by
C. J. ORRELL,
Yellow Brick Buildings, Hay street.
Fayetteville, N C., April 12, 1837. 36tf.

P. S. I will give my renewed attention to the receiving and forwarding Goods, receiving Cotton and other produce for storage, sale or shipment, as the owner may direct; or any other business consigned to me. C. J. O.

Notice.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, on the 24th of March last, an indented Apprentice by the name of JOHN PEARCE—he is about 16 years of age. A reward of Five Cents will be given for his delivery to me, but no thanks.
NEILL FERGUSON.
Bladen County, April 27, 1837. 38-3tpd.

To Farmers.

JUST RECEIVED, eight and a half tons of the Nova Scotia PLASTER, the best quality for manure. Those that want rich land will do well to apply for this Plaster, as now is the time to use it advantageously. Call on J. E. Patterson, two doors south of the Market.
Fayetteville, March 27, 1837. 34tf.

FROM THE NATIONAL GAZETTE.

THE WINDING UP OF GEN. JACKSON'S "HUMBLE EFFORTS TO RESTORE THE CONSTITUTIONAL CURRENCY," BEING THE BEGINNING OF THE END.

In general Jackson's self-glurification manifesto, entitled his "Farewell Address," we find the following passage:

"My public life has been a long one, and I cannot hope that it has, at all times, been free from errors. But I have the consolation of *knowing* that, if mistakes have been committed, *they have not seriously injured the country* I so anxiously endeavoured to serve; and at the moment when I surrender my last public trust, I leave this people *prosperous and happy,* in the full enjoyment of liberty and peace, and honored and respected by every nation of the world."

This document, as is shown by the above quotation, was issued at midnight of the 3d of March, that being *the moment,* at which the signer surrendered his last public trust, and it is not a little remarkable that on the very next day, being the anniversary of his entering upon the duties of his office, the winding up of his financial experiments, which *he knew* had *not seriously injured the country,*" commenced at New Orleans. The first symptoms of mercantile failures were exposed in that city on the 4th of March, although they were not published until the 7th, and from that day to the present, there has been in every quarter of the Union, a daily succession of events, establishing *the truth* of the declaration, that the people are "*prosperous and happy.*"

As the writer of these articles intends them as historical records of *the most disastrous period which this country has ever witnessed in its pecuniary concerns,* he considers it as a necessary part of his duty to state what the *prosperity* and *happiness* are, of which General Jackson had left "this great people," in the full enjoyment. Time indeed, has not yet been afforded, for any thing more than a partial display of these boasted blessings, and for the present he will therefore content himself with enumerating only the following which have been thus far developed.

1. The failure at New Orleans of all but four or five of the principal cotton factors, through whose credit and capital the planters of Louisiana, Mississippi, Tennessee and Alabama, were enabled to purchase lands and slaves, to improve their plantations, and to anticipate the proceeds of their crops, involving responsibilities estimated at thirty millions of dollars.

2. The failure at New York and Philadelphia of several large houses, who were under acceptance of New Orleans and other Southern bills of exchange drawn in anticipation of shipments of produce, or remittances of sterling bills, which were never made, owing to the failure of the drawers.

3. The embarrassment or ruin of the parties who had purchased these bills at the South, many of whom were country merchants, and the consequent loss or embarrassment of the merchants at New York and Philadelphia, to whom they were remitted in payment of debts.

4. The failures in New York of more than one hundred and fifty merchants, manufacturers, brokers, and wholesale dealers, since the sixteenth of March, the day on which the news of the disasters at New Orleans reached that city, involving an amount of responsibilities estimated at fifty to sixty millions of dollars.

5. The embarrassment and ruin of a large number of small dealers and manufacturers all over the country and in the cities, consequent upon the failures of the large dealers.

6. The failure of many large manufacturers in Massachusetts and Rhode Island, by which thousands of laboring men, women and children, must be thrown out of employment.

7. A pressure for money, which has existed for many months, and which, since December last, has shewn itself in Boston, New York and Philadelphia in the market rate of interest at from one to three per cent. a month upon the best mercantile paper.

8. A general prostration of business at the North, by which sales of no species of merchandize or property can be forced without a sacrifice of from 20 to 50 per cent.

9. A general depression in the market price of Bank, Insurance, Rail Road and other stocks, arising in part from the pressure for money, and in part from the apprehended losses of Banks by failures, and of other corporations by diminished business.

10 A fall in the price of cotton in Europe and in this country of six cents per pound, which, upon the one million of bales supposed to be still held at home and abroad on American account, amounts to twenty millions of dollars.

11. A fall in the price of tobacco equal to 25 per cent. upon an export of eight millions of dollars, and amounting to two millions, by which a number of failures have been produced in Richmond and other places.

12. The ruin of many purchasers of public lands, who embarked in speculations owing to the facilities offered them by loans of the public money, raised by other sales of public lands

13. The almost entire stop put to Internal Improvements in some of the States, and their partial suspension in others, owing to the want of funds, and the impossibility of obtaining loans on any terms to carry them on, by which means thousands of laborers will be deprived of employment.

14. The almost entire stop put to the commencement of new buildings in large cities, and particularly in New York, by which thousands of mechanics, such as carpenters, bricklayers, masons, brick makers, painters, glaziers, carters, cellar-diggers, timber cutters, lime burners, marble masons, Black-smiths, &c. must be left without employment.

15. The embarrassment of a large portion of the merchants in all the Atlantic cities who trade with the Western country, owing to the failure of their accustomed remittances.

16. The great check that has been given to ship building by the prospective diminution of foreign trade, by which many ship carpenters, riggers, mast-makers, rope makers, sail makers, wharf builders, ship painters, ship smiths, boat makers, stevedores, draymen, coopers, caulkers, pilots, &c. must be dismissed.

17. A general diminution of every species of manufacturing industry, by which an immense number of laboring hands will have to be discharged.

18. Extensive failures of merchants in all the cities and towns of the United States, of which a sample is given in the following article extracted from the Mobile Mercantile Advertiser of 18th of April.

"There is no business, which may be called business, transacted in market. There is a little trade to be seen going on here and there, but it is mournful even to look upon that, as it leads to comparisons. Where nine-tenths of the merchants of a city, which until recently flourished and prospered beyond all others in its population, have suspended payment, it is enough to despond the stoutest heart."

19. An immense number of law suits, arising from contracts and sales engendered by the speculative spirit created by loans of the public money, by which thousands of families have been ruined.

20. The probable adoption of relief laws, and stop laws, and Lynch Laws, in some of the States.

It is the knowledge of this fact which has dictated the course pursued by the Washington Globe ever since the winding up of the experiment began. General Jackson is at this moment the President of the United States as relates to all power over the specie circular. *His* will, and not that of Mr. Van Buren, constitutes the law of the land; for who can doubt for a moment, that if he were to assent to its repeal, the "author of the letter to Sherrod Williams," would hesitate a second about it? The columns of that Journal are every day filled with bold attempts to shew that the disasters of the country are the effects of speculation and over trading, without even as much as breathing that the cause of this speculation and overtrading was the creation of three hundred and fifty-seven new banks, and the augmentation of paper credits, which never could have had an existence, but for the "humble efforts" of General Jackson, to restore "the constitutional currency." Nor, is the Globe at all particular as to the truth of what it vouches for. It deals in round assertions, and is sometimes so indiscreet as to furnish, itself, the evidence for disproving its own statements. Thus, it published a few days ago, a table shewing the imports and exports of gold and silver coin and bullion, for the eight years of General Jackson's administration, during which time the imports were $79,052,844, and the exports $36,219,273, proving an excess of imports amounting to $42,803,571,* and yet in the face of this, its own statement, it asserts on the 19th of April, that "eighty millions of gold and silver, the greater portion of which the policy of General Jackson's administration has brought into the country," had been "diffused."

Again, some time ago it published a statement of the sales of public lands, from which it appeared that during the three years from 1831 to 1833, inclusive, they amounted to $10,567,318, but that during the three years from 1834 to 1836, they amounted to $44,857,671, thus shewing the speculative sales of land to be the source from which nearly every dollar of the surplus revenue, the loan of which has occasioned so much disaster, was derived. And yet will it be believed, that this official organ of the Government, in its editorial columns of the 19th, employs the following language: "To do justice to the deposite law, it gives support to the country, returning to the interior, that pays the duties, the money of which the tariff robs it." Must not an administration, that requires to be bolstered up by such flagrant misstatements as these, consider its position to be desperate?

But can it be possible that ruin shall stalk over the land, destroying all private interests, that fall in its way, without reaching the government itself? It is impossible. The public revenue must feel the scourge, in more ways than one. The failures which have taken place in the Atlantic cities, must have occasioned defalcations in the payment of a large amount of duty bonds. Many more must lie over, and the amounts in many cases must be lost.

The failure of land speculators in the West must occasion heavy losses to the deposite banks, and some of those too will unquestionably fail. Receivers of public moneys, and other agents of the government, will be found to have availed themselves of the funds in their hands to speculate with, and losses may be looked for in that quarter. But the great deficiency will arise in the future revenue.—The imports for the ensuing year must be greatly reduced, partly from the loss of credit which the country will sustain abroad from the failure of so many of her merchants, and partly from the inability of the country to pay for a large amount of imports, owing to the diminished prices of its staple productions, and the general prostration of industry. The sales of public lands must also be reduced to a very trifling sum, for it can hardly be doubted that actual settlers for five years to come, will not be enabled to buy of the speculative holders, or at sheriff's sales, at lower rates than of the government.

AN EXAMINER.

*Of this amount, less than *thirty-two millions* accrued after the removal of the deposites, which is the whole augmentation that can be ascribed to "my humble efforts."

FROM THE ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE, APRIL 18.

MR. WISE'S SPEECH AT NORFOLK.

An abstract of Mr. Wise's speech at the public dinner given to him recently in Norfolk, (Va.) has been published. It is one of the raciest productions of the day. We have not room for more of it to-day than that portion which gives a graphic description of the "Expunging Scene" in the Senate.

Last winter, sir, the deed was actually done. The scene of the 16th January, 1837, in the Senate of the United States, never has been and never will be described as it was. That day the Senate fell trampled under the feet of a tyrant's slaves.—About 4 or 5 o'clock, P. M. the House of Representatives adjourned. The members generally, all of the mess to which I belonged, hastened to their dinners as usual. Judge White (of Tennessee) was of my mess, and we waited dinner for him—we waited until it was concluded the Senate would sit until the night; and sit ever so late, it was known by all who knew him that he never left his seat until the Senate itself adjourned. When I had finished my meal I looked out towards the Capitol and saw the Senate flag still flying. What can detain them so, was the question, and they are upon the expunging resolution was the reply. Is it possible that they treat the farce so seriously as to burn a candle over it? Yes, indeed, this night Benton is determined to play the play out. Then I determined to see the play. No play did I find it—no farce in fact;—it was a solemn, affecting tragedy; it was the obsequies of a record, of truth, of the constitution, of the Senate. I went up to the Senate chamber; the candles were lighted—the light of day was not the light to shine upon the infernal orgies of erasing a truth from a record which men were sworn 'to keep' When I entered the room where once a Senate sat, I heard—if there be any true hearted North Carolinian present, I beg his pardon—I heard a strange voice from the Land of Sleep. It *came* upon my ear in feeble, broken tones, incoherently as from a man muttering he knew not what, in a dream, as if he were ridden by the night mare. After this feeble voice had ceased, the strong and manly voice of a mind always wide awake—the mind of a man who might be presented to the world as a specimen of America's sons—strong in frame; wrought into labour's mould—a laborious man, always practical—a son of Virginia, a Senator of Ohio, a scion of the West, a man truly of the people, who has done more honor to them than they can do to him; he has vindicated his origin and their character—Thos. Ewing spake, as a man should, every argument or pretence of argument, to shame, for doing a shameful deed.

When he had concluded, Daniel Webster, who when you have said the worst of his politics is the same giant of intellect still;—Daniel Webster rose and read for himself and his colleague, and the State of Massachusetts, a solemn protest, which for simplicity and beauty of style, for concentration and strength and clearness of argument, for tone and temper, for dignity of thought and expression and for elevation of moral feeling, is unsurpassed, I venture to say, by any state paper of any time or any occasion. Whilst reading this paper there was not a whisper: silence seemed to approve every word and every sentiment; a deep and even painful attention seemed to promise that a conviction was wrought in the minds of many, and all seemed as if just arrested in the act of perpetrating some horrid deed, unintentionally, from which their minds seemed for a moment to revolt—Hope rose up within me—that is the word, that is the speech, that is the paper, nothing more, nothing less than what I prayed for them. If any thing could have touched the minds and hearts of such men, the protest of Daniel Webster and John Davis of Massachusetts, would have wrought upon them. Never, never, shall I forget the manner in which he uttered the word—"we have *collected* ourselves to witness this scene." He spake triumphantly of Massachusetts—she stood erect, she had not bowed the knee or the neck—her soil was mired with the best blood of the revolution. I was losing myself. I wildly looked to the seats of Virginia Senators—where was Leigh, where was Tyler?—I could have shrieked for them—the genius of Virginia did agonize.—No Leigh, no Tyler was there—they were already dragged out from these seats; snatched from the defence of the journal, of the senate, of the constitution. No such deed could be done with such men there. No, never, never; for well do I remember the speech of Leigh: it can never be forgotten by Benton, or by Rives, or any one who heard it. It made Rives look like he did during the actual scene of expunction—like what Judge Wilkins called Johnny Neal—Said he, 'Johnny Neal, you are a *small* man;'—he made Benton look like he felt in the Chapel when he was expelled from college at the age of 20, weighing 160 pounds nett, for petty larceny. Yes, sir, Mr Leigh was giving many beautiful and appropriate philological illustrations from the Holy Scriptures, to show the meaning of the verb "to keep"—at least he paused, raised his spectacles, settled himself back upon his short leg, caught his left wrist in his right hand, and fixed his eye directly and fully on Tom Benton—he seemed to pierce him through and through. I had seen the painting of Adam and Eve, the picture of the Temptation. I had criticised that painting for the attempt to paint visibly the *influence* of the Serpent upon the fair mother of us all.—I had thought an *influence* could not be painted. But when I saw Leigh look at Benton, I at once yielded the criticism—I *could* see something going straight out of Leigh's eye directly through him. If it had been a keen cutting two edged sword piercing to the dividing asunder of his joints and marrow, he could not have winced more; he shrunk up to one half his dimensions. He covered his face with his hand; he felt and could not conceal it; and if Leigh had aimed a pistol all the time, and fired a ball true into his side, he could not have hurt him worse than when he terminated the awful pause by saying—"And Mr. President, in that catechism which my mother taught me, I learned *to keep—to keep my hands from picking and stealing and my tongue from evil speaking.*"

I prayed for a Leigh again—I looked around and saw Rives!—I could not desist from speaking to him. I did tell him—"Sir I would to God that this cup had to pass from *you.*" He seemed to me to feel humbled, and he replied in substance and nearly in words—"If any supposes that this scene is gotten up by me, it is a great mistake." He said more; the amount of which was, as I supposed, that he never expected to be brought up actually to the damned deed. I could not pity him, he fell below contempt. Benton knew he had played the hypocrite; he knew he was conscience-stricken; he knew he had before, the respect of many men of worth in the opposition, of which he (Benton) had none; he know it would be the bitterness of ashes to his taste, to be forced to vote actually for expunging, and he was determined that Rives, his rival, should be as odious as himself—he drugged the cup for him, held it to his lips, held him to it, and made him drink to the dregs. He made more grimaces, showed more nausea than a sick man.—Benton calculated rightly: he has sunk in self esteem and in the respect of others ever since.—He bullies him and bluffs him and his friends, and Rives is already playing second fiddle to Benton. The latter is ashamed of nothing—he glories in his total want of principle and shame. When Webster concluded, there was for a moment a dead silence, which was soon, however, broken by the harsh tones of Benton.

The editor of the Petersburg (Va.) Intelligencer, Robert Birchett, Esq. announces his wish to retire from the chair of news, and will dispose of his entire establishment.

FROM THE SALISBURY WATCHMAN.

REMARKS

Of MR. E. L. WINSLOW, *at the Internal Improvement Meeting held at Salisbury, on Thursday, 23d March.*

MR. CHAIRMAN:—It will be recollected that a Convention was held in this place in the month of October last, on the important and interesting subject of a communication from the Western portion of North Carolina to the Cape Fear River at the Town of Fayetteville, at that meeting 130 delegates representing 19 Counties were assembled, and after serious deliberation, they unanimously resolved, that a large, wealthy and populous section of the State of North Carolina, demanded the speedy construction of a Rail Way from the Cape Fear River at the Town of Fayetteville, to some point on the Yadkin River above the Narrows, thence by two branches, the one to connect with the Louisville, Cincinnati and Charleston Rail Road at the most eligible point, the other in the direction of the town of Wilkesborough, in the County of Wilkes. A resolution was also with equal unanimity passed, expressing the opinion that the State of North Carolina should aid in the construction of works of the kind by the adoption of the 2-5th principle. A delegation was appointed to attend during the session of the Legislature at Raleigh, in aid of these objects, and also to obtain amendments to a charter then in existence, to carry out the views of the Convention. A charter had been granted by the Legislature, giving to certain persons the privilege of constructing a Road through the same section of country, and this Company had made a beginning, and it was deemed most advisable to procure their assent to amend that charter in such manner as would advance the resolutions and views of the Convention. It was believed also, that the Yadkin River at a point above the Narrows was easily made navigable, and indeed, that for a considerable distance, penetrating a rich and fertile country, it was now navigable. It was therefore, highly desirable to obtain an amendment to the charter, embracing the privilege, if advisable, of navigating the River—As one of that Committee, I visited the Legislature, the amendments deemed important and advisable were procured and the charter of the Company was made to meet the wishes of all, as favorably, I believe, as the friends of this noble Work could desire, in all its provisions.

The Legislature passed an act also, extending on liberal conditions aid to the construction of a Road from the Cape Fear River to the Yadkin, and one other in the State, from the town of Wilmington to the Roanoke River, which I am happy to inform this meeting is on the way to its completion, and which, doubtless will meet the most sanguine expectations of those concerned in its construction. It will be remembered also, Mr. Chairman, that at the Convention referred to, Major McNeill was present, a native of North Carolina, standing deservedly high as an Engineer,—having entire faith in the practicability of the Work, about which he was then deliberating,—deeply impressed with its importance, and desirous to do all he could in aid of its completion. He had visited the State at the urgent solicitation of some of his friends, who hope and believe, that when he shall express by his report, a favorable opinion of this great Work, and it is known, as is the fact, that the whole Work is under his direction and care, no doubt would longer remain, but subscriptions will be freely made. I will state also, Mr. Chairman, that so much concerned is the Town of Fayetteville in this Road, and so important do the citizens of that place deem the work, that believing their fellow citizens of the West would ultimately come forward with liberal and generous support, they raised funds before the amendments of the charter were obtained, by private contributions, which were afterwards to be taken as payments of stock, if the Company should get into operation, and had Engineers, under the direction of Major McNeil, placed on the route, as indicated by the Convention to which we have before referred.

Two parties of Engineers have been since the first of January, engaged in the survey, and so far as I have had an opportunity of judging, are faithfully discharging their duties.

After the Legislature adjourned, it was known and believed that no unreasonable delay would be permitted. This Road, connecting two sections of the State of North Carolina, vitally important to each other, and to the advantages of which, the representatives of the people of the State had given their assent, by an appropriation to aid in its completion, was to be constructed only by the united and vigorous co-operation of the West and the Cape Fear. Steps were taken, Commissioners selected in all the Counties supposed to be interested, and Books were to be opened under their direction.

The bill making provision for a subscription on the part of the State, provided that if 3-5ths of the estimated cost of the construction of the main stem of this road, made by the Engineers, should be subscribed by persons able to pay, then the State would pledge herself for the other 2 5ths, and that whenever 25 per centum of the subscription made by individuals should be paid, then the State would pay the same amount on her subscription. One year was allowed to obtain the subscription of 3-5ths, and two years to pay the twenty five per centum by individuals—this aid is only to the Road from Fayetteville to the Yadkin above the Narrows. It has been supposed that this Road would be built for one million of dollars, and that a subscription of $600,000 by individuals will be necessary to secure the State subscription; this estimate may be too small, it is hoped, however, if the cost should be more than a million, the amount can be obtained.

Thus, then, Mr Chairman, being the situation of affairs, the books of subscription were opened in the town of Fayetteville, and Committees were appointed in the different sections of the county of Cumberland, for the same purpose; we felt as if the citizens of Fayetteville were bound to exhibit a proper zeal in this work, the subscriptions were going on, all believing that $200,000, if not more, could be raised in the town and county.—We felt strong and confident of success. We felt that the Western part of the State were united as one man, with their rich and inexhaustible resources; we knew the State had generously offered her aid, what could be wanting? When the intelligence of a conditional subscription in this county and town, of all others most deeply concerned in the Road, reached us, it changed the aspect of things, and spread gloom where all had been bright. This conditional subscription appeared to us fatal to the scheme; for if one county in the West set out in this way, why might not every county do the same? The Road would require the undivided exertions of all the counties interested, division of feeling and action would end in failure and mortification. Whatever had been heretofore said about this Road—whatever might be the fact, (and of this I have no doubt, that the means and resources of the counties in Western Carolina, if they could be drawn out, were ample for the construction of this work, independent of the State,) there had never been a period when I had been at all sanguine of the success of this great and to the State regenerating work, until on the passage of the act by the Assembly. When in this place in October, one of a Convention of delegates, having members from the West, of the highest respectability and of extensive means and experience, deliberately passing resolutions expressing the necessity and utility of a work of the kind, I hoped and believed that we all, the West and the Cape Fear, would do promptly our duty, and the work would proceed speedily. This hope I still indulge, but certain it is that conditional subscribtions will embarrass the matter and exercise a fatal influence.

The people of the town of Fayetteville, Mr. Chairman, were prepared to act fully with the people of the West in this work. To them, any route which would meet the views of the West would be satisfactory. They were confident that without the united energies of the West, they could not build the Road, but with their aid, freely and liberally bestowed, as it should be, in view of the mighty advantages and beneficial consequences, the work would go on.

The examination and survey, as has been stated, was going on as rapidly as possible; the season of the year, and the more than usually unpleasant weather during the Winter, had caused delay which could not be avoided. In the letter of instructions which the Chief Engineer had given to Mr. Cushman, having in charge the survey, he says to him, you are to make an examination of the country, &c. preparatory to a road from the town of Fayetteville to the Yadkin River *above* the Narrows. With these instructions no one in Fayetteville had interfered—Major McNeill was at Salisbury and heard the discussion which was had there—was well aware of the importance of the navigation of the Yadkin River. The charter of the Company had been amended in nearly the exact words of the Salisbury Convention, using the words *above* the Narrows of the Yadkin. The act of the Legislature making the subscription to the Road on certain conditions, contemplates a road striking *above* the Narrows of the Yadkin.—The delegation from Fayetteville, in the Salisbury Convention, understood the expression *above the Narrows of the Yadkin*, to mean at such point where the River was now or could be easily made navigable. That this River was *now* navigable for some distance (perhaps beginning at a point between the mouth of Abbott's and that of Swearing Creek, as stated in your Preamble and Resolutions to your conditional subscription,) and could be for a very trifling expense made navigable for steam boats drawing two feet water, a distance of one hundred and fifty miles; and through a country excelled by no other; all intelligent men appear to agree on this fact. It was urged on the members of the Legislature, as forming a vastly important feature in the scheme. And it is, Mr. Chairman: Reflect for a moment; a Road is laid down for 80 or 100 miles, striking the Yadkin, which is navigable for 150 miles, and you have an internal line of communication with the principal shipping port in your State, and with the markets of the whole world for 250 miles to the interior. Think of the effect, Mr. Chairman, the mountains and the ocean brought so near:—the people of Western Carolina, locked up as they have been for times past, having access to the markets of the world.

Can any man doubt the advantages and the profit of this work? All must deeply feel its importance, and how loudly it calls for all that every individual can do, to aid in its completion.

With these considerations and these facts before you, of which you were perhaps not sufficiently informed, conditional subscriptions were useless, effected no good, and were likely to prostrate the whole scheme.

Again, Mr Chairman, if the route as proposed by your meeting possessed such advantages, it should of course be surveyed, the object being to obtain a complete and thorough knowledge of the country; and this will be done; to us, as well as to you, advantages would result from its adoption, if to the Engineer and to the stockholders of the Company, the facts developed by its examination are as you suppose.

If all subscriptions are to be conditional, how are the examinations of the country indispensable to a correct location of the road to be carried on? It has been, I take it for granted, settled in the mind of every man who hears me, that this road is necessary to the West, to the Cape Fear, and would benefit the State. It is practicable, says an Engineer who was employed by the State and reported the fact. Major McNeill than whom no one stands higher in the profession of Engineering, says so. Have we the means and can we raise the money necessary to build the road? Can any man who travels through Western Carolina, and knows any thing of her resources, doubt the fact of the ability of the people, if they have the disposition? Can any one who has taken pains to examine improvements of the kind and their effects, doubt of a fair return for capital invested? It was said, if the State will aid this work, we can succeed. She has done so liberally, and asks us now, to show our zeal and enterprise.

These things being so, conditional subscriptions will not answer—they carry doubt and hesitation—they give evidence of a want of that settled, calm and determined purpose to do all we can. Instead of one individual's subscription giving confidence to another, it operates to keep off and deter.

It does not give evidence of that concentration of public opinion upon the work, which is calculated to establish confidence among ourselves and abroad.

To produce confidence in others we must not afford proof of a want of it in ourselves. How do works of this kind progress? The necessity, practicability and profit of an improvement being settled on, other matters as to the charter, &c. being arranged, subscriptions should be made—an instalment paid—examinations entered into—their results embodied under the direction of those who are supposed and must be able to perform these duties—when reports are ready, those concerned are to be called together and to them must all matters be submitted.

This is the usual and proper course, and it is exactly the course the people of Fayetteville have united upon.—It is the course which you will be satisfied with—it is the course, Mr Chairman, to which no man, who is a friend to this work, ought or can object.

The effect of conditional subscriptions in the Town of Salisbury and County of Rowan, has been chilling and injurious on the Cape Fear and in the West.

Mr. Chairman, you wish this Road to succeed. Can any gentleman, or set of gentlemen, in this part of the country, determine the best route for the road? And is it not too important for any trouble which may be necessary to be spared, in collecting all information, and hearing and deliberating carefully under the advice of competent Engineers on the whole subject before we progress. It is a work of magnitude in North Carolina, elsewhere it would long since have been executed and the happy change in a large portion of the State, would have been felt. Sir, if this scheme lay in South Carolina or Virginia, years ago, I venture the assertion, the waters of the Cape Fear, Yadkin and Catawba would have been united—Steamboats would be seen floating along the waters of these Western rivers—Cars groaning with the rich and varied productions of the country, moving to a market. Villages refreshing the eye and gladdening the heart every where would be seen. In N. Carolina, the scheme lays,—divided North Carolina she has been—her best interests—her advancement in wealth and importance—the rich and varied treasures which nature has placed within her limits, all hitherto unimproved, unenjoyed and almost unknown to her own citizens, sacrificed on the altar of discord and division. I hope for better times. Mr. Chairman, this road will work a mighty change, but not if division and differences are to be found among those, who ought to be found shoulder to shoulder in the work.

Mr. Chairman, I propose this plan: that all conditions be withdrawn. The Engineers who are now near the completion of one line of survey, will, so soon as that is finished, be directed to examine the route which you have here indicated: when the reports are ready and the Engineers prepared, a meeting of the Company will be called at a central point in the West, and to them submitted the whole matter.

To this course, the people of Fayetteville would be pledged, and this ought to satisfy you.

We, in Fayetteville, desire, and must have a connexion with the West. You are equally concerned. United, we can accomplish this scheme—divided, we shall certainly fail.

Mr. Chairman, can any one estimate, correctly, the advantages which will accrue, and the consequences to follow the completion of this road, binding the mountains to the seaboard? They are vast, they are almost incalculable. I have heard many intelligent men observe, that this road will not be five years built before it will require an additional tract to carry off the productions of the country, which, in every variety, will be seeking a market. The benefits too, are steadily increasing as the population of the country increases and the mines of mineral wealth are opened,—the vast and unlimited water power is improved, and the increased productions of an improved state of agriculture, reward the labor of the husbandman.

What is the condition of the Western part of N. Carolina now, and what has it been for years?—Melancholy to contemplate! the wealth, intelligence and strength of her citizens passing away daily; houses uninhabited, farms neglected, villages passing to decay, roads almost impassable, and these things in a section of country where nature has been more than bountiful, where she appears to have exerted herself to leave marks of goodness and benevolence. Under this state of things are you, Mr. Chairman, and the citizens of Western Carolina willing to continue? I hope not, I believe not; the remedy is at hand to change this melancholy, depressing picture. Nothing is wanting but zeal and unanimity; talk less and act more. Seize the present crisis, and all our fondest hopes and wishes for our native State will be more than realized.

Mr. Chairman, this road must be built, it is vitally important to you and the State at large. In no other way can you retain the value of your lands. With every other State around affording to the citizens easy, expeditious and cheap facilities for the transportation of their property to market, how are you to remain in a country where one-half or third of your property is expended in getting the remainder to a market, and where the leading necessaries of life are charged with heavy expenses for their transportation? Witnessing the results of improvements elsewhere, will the industrious, enterprising man stay in this country?—Painful as it may be, he will desert the home of his father, leave behind him the graves of his early friends, and seek a land where his labors and exertions will meet reward.

This is a work of magnitude, involving great responsibilities, much labor and expense. No step should be taken without anxious investigation and much deliberation. For myself, I feel the weight of the obligations resting on me, in urging this scheme. I have made no statements which are not fully warranted by truth.

FROM THE SALISBURY WATCHMAN.

OUR RAIL ROAD—AGAIN.

George W. Whistler, Esq., associate Engineer with Major McNeill, on the Cape Fear and Western Rail Road, together with Mr. Cushman, their principal Assistant, arrived at this place on Tuesday evening last, and left here on Wednesday to make an examination of the route now under survey through Davidson, Randolph, &c. By these gentlemen, we received a letter from Major McNeill, then on the lower part of the route surveyed, which we deem most satisfactory. We make the following extract for the gratification of our readers, many of whom are deeply interested in this enterprise:—"So far, the results of the surveys are *highly encouraging*, nor do I allow myself to doubt that we shall steadily advance to the attainment of the objects we all had so much at heart in October—that is, that the merits of the work can be shown to be such, (its construction indeed essential to the prosperity of the State,) that the requisite subscription will be made, to enable us to begin the Road the ensuing autumn, and push its construction to a rapid completion." The Major says, as soon as all the surveys are completed, he will make his report, and then proceed to the examination of the country between the Yadkin and Catawba, and perhaps will extend it as far as Buncombe.

Every day's developements and every hour's further acquaintance strengthens our confidence in the practicability of the undertaking—the profitableness of the stock and the ability of the agents to whom it has been entrusted. We derive from the two intelligent gentlemen mentioned above, that one great point may be considered as settled, and that is, the fact that at least one route has been found to be performable at a moderate cost: It is that down the River to within a few miles of the mouth of Little River, thence across to the mouth of Cheek's Creek, thence up that to the dividing Ridge between the waters of the Yadkin and Lumber River on the one side, and the waters of the Cape Fear on the other, and along that Ridge to Fayetteville. We are very much in hopes that the Engineers will find our Northern route preferable even to that, but whether this be so or not, we may be considered as secure against *contingency* so far as the face of the country is concerned, and if our people will but pluck up a little spirit and *back* the measure with the *needful*, our country will flourish like a Garden in a very few years. Within the last few months circumstances have drawn a good many intelligent gentlemen to the Yadkin and Catawba country, who had never before seen it, and it was singular to witness the surprise and admiration they expressed at the fertility of our soil, and the many other great natural advantages of our region.

Stop the Runaway.—We always obey the commands, and not only the commands, but the wishes, of the ladies, if we can; therefore we comply with the request of "Mrs. Sophia Shindles, correctly Sophia Camill," of Buffalo, who charges her husband, Alexander Camill, alias John Shindles, with deserting her bed and board, and taking off with him four or five hundred dollars in money, and a gold watch and chain worth a hundred dollars more. Mrs. Camill says that Mr. Camill is twenty-nine years old, has dark hair, dark complexion, dark gray eyes, prominent teeth, and a small mouth, and wears a plain gold ring with a blue stone. She cautions all females to beware of such men: but whether she means men so physically constructed and wearing such rings, or men capable of such conduct, we are not advised.

Pa. Inquirer.

FROM THE LOUISVILLE JOURNAL.

"In seven months from this time," said the Globe, several years ago, "bank rags will be abolished, and the whole country will be overspread with gold. Every farmer and merchant in the west will have a long silk purse of open network, through the interstices of which the yellow gold will shine and glitter." "Yes, indeed," echoed Col. Johnson, in his speeches throughout his Congressional District, "the Globe tells the truth. The rags are a-going, and the hard money is a-coming!" Here the old fellow would shake his hand within a few inches of his right ear, as if shaking a purse of eagles and dollars, and then exclaim, "Ah, gentlemen, I can hear it chink already!" As an amusing commentary, we now republish the following paragraph from the last number of the Globe. Citizens of the United States, were ye not beautifully humbugged?

"Bank capital has increased threefold, amounting, some time since, to about four hundred millions; while the paper circulation has been enlarged from sixty to about one hundred and fifty millions, and the bank loans have increased from two hundred to five hundred millions. This brief statement, in whole numbers, comprises enough to suggest the vast extent and portentous mischiefs of excessive bank issues, and over-trading, as their unfailing result."

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

THE PUBLIC REVENUE.

The following official publication on the state of the Revenue is copied from the Government paper of yesterday:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, May 1, 1837.

In conformity to a resolution of the Senate, passed March 2, 1837, notice is hereby given that the receipts for the month of March last were, as near as can be now ascertained,

From customs	$1,997.303
From lands	1.228,063

LEVI WOODBURY,
Secretary of the Treasury

P. S.—The above exhibit for each month during the present recess of Congress is the only one required to be made by any existing law in respect to the receipts and expenditures, or the deposite banks. But as it may be interesting to the community, the following statements are subjoined:

During the quarter ending the 31st of March, the whole receipts from customs have been about	$5.015.826
Those from lands about	3,472,499
Those from miscellaneous sources, chiefly interest from deposite banks	280.000
Total	$8,768,325
The whole expenditures during that quarter have been about	7.409.731
Leaving an excess of receipts amounting to about	$1,358 594

But, during the month of April, the recepts are believed to have been considerably less than the expenditures, though an accurate exhibit of them cannot be given till the 1st of next month.

It is, however, ascertained, from the Treasurer's running account, that the whole amount of money applicable to appropriations, and which is now in the Treasury and on deposite in the banks and the mint, is, after deducting what has been and is to be paid to the States, only about $6,087,612.

Notwithstanding the extreme pressure upon the financial system of the country, (the pressure upon the merchants, planters, &c. re-acting, of course, upon the Treasury,) it appears that there was received into the Treasury, in the month of March last, the handsome amount of $3,225,366, being at the rate of nearly forty millions of dollars per annum. This, in a Government which owes not a dollar, is at peace with all the world, (thanks to the last Congress for that, at least,) and possesses almost inexhaustible wealth in real estate, is doing a very handsome business.

From the wording of the last paragraph of the official article, it might be inferred, though we dare say no such inference was intended to be encouraged, that there is at this time but six millions of dollars in the Treasury of the United States, whilst the amount of the People's money actually in use by the pet banks is at least four times six millions of dollars. The amount subject to *distribution* among the States on the 1st day of January last was officially stated at $37,468,839. Of this amount one-fourth was distributed on or after the 1st January, and one-fourth on or soon after the 1st of April last. One-half of that amount, therefore, yet remains to be paid to the States, viz. $18.734.429. Add this to the *new* surplus, as estimated at the Treasury, of $6,087.612, and the total amount of money in the Treasury is now *Twenty-four Million Eight Hundred and Twenty-two Thousand, four hundred and forty one dollars.*

From the Wilmington Advertiser.

As the best mode of giving to the world a correct estimate of our commercial character, we publish at intervals of six months a memorandum of our Exports kept by a gentleman careful, and competent. In our paper of to-day, will be found the Exports of the last six months up to the 1st of May.—The number of vessels employed in the transportation of this produce has been 152 loaded for foreign ports and 150 coastwise, making an aggregate of 302.

EXPORTS OF WILMINGTON.
From Nov. 1st, 1836, to May 1st, 1837.

6,425	Bales Cotton,
2,809	Casks Rice,
33,450	Bushels rough Rice,
827	Bbls. Flour,
1,398	Casks Flaxseed,
152	Hhds. Tobacco,
211	Boxes manufactured do.
62 430	Bbls. Turpentine,
17,092	" Tar,
605	" Pitch,
1,316	" Rosin,
430	" Spirits Turpentine,
5	" Varnish,
737.591	Feet Timber,
8,567,559	" Steam sawed Lumber,
8,884 452	" River do.
134 064	" Steam planed do.
9,219,047	Shingles,
31.847	W. O. Staves,
911.737	R. O. do.
37.381	Hoops,
12,688	Bushels Ground Peas,
193	" Black-eyed do.
270	" Corn,
9,744	lbs. Bacon,
103	Firkins Lard,
38	" Butter,
38	Bbls. Sweet Potatoes,
45	Packages Bees' Wax,
128	Bags Feathers,
228	" Rags,
13	Packages Furs,
509	Hides,
649	Hides Leather,
32	Bbls. Beef,
194	Boxes Candles,
187	" Soap,
373	Bbls. Fish,
15	" Apple and Peach Brandy,
10,005	Bushels Salt,
33	Cattle,
Sundries, valued $12.614 88	

VALUATION.

Coastwise, - -	$673.634 77
To Foreign Ports,	326.302 39
	$999,937 16

VESSELS,

Loaded for Foreign Ports,	152
Coastwise, - - -	150
Total - - -	302

We observe that a Steam Engine, with all the necessary apparatus for coining, intended for the Branch Mint of the U. S. at Charlotte, N. C. was received here by the *Langdon Cheves*, from Philadelphia, and is now being reshipped by the steamer *Camden*, for Camden, where it will be transported by land to the place of its destination.

Charleston Courier.

Speculation.—General Jackson says that the bank credits enabled speculators to monopolize the public lands for thirteen years preceding his removal of the deposites. While the public money was in the Bank of the United States, the sales were less than two millions per annum. Since he placed the public money in the pet banks the average sales have been nearly TWENTY millions. What a commentary on the folly and wickedness of that measure!

FOREIGN.

NEW YORK, May 2.

NINE DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.

By the arrival of the packet ship Hibernia, Capt. Wilson, from Liverpool, we have London and Liverpool papers to the 1st April inclusive.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The city article of the Times, April 1, says that the arrangement for establishing a large credit on the Bank of England, in favor of the Bank of the United States, is understood to be on the point of being carried into effect. The arrangement is spoken of, as affording American merchants a medium of payment, to fulfil their engagements in England, to which no exception can be taken on either side of the water; and as tending rather to prevent than to facilitate the transmission of bullion—it being "a most important matter, not to force the Americans to send gold at present."

The failure of Fry & Lightfoot, bullion-brokers, is announced, and with surprise, as they were believed not to have been engaged in any of the dangerous speculations of the day. The Liverpool failure is the house of Bentley & Co. Besides these, a failure in Glasgow is spoken of.

In one respect—and that not an unimportant one—the accounts are favorable. The arrangement with the Bank of England for the relief of the American houses in London, has been completed, the money received by them—and it was believed they were out of danger. It is also stated that an arrangement has been effected with the Bank of England, by which the Bank of the United States will be permitted to draw WITHOUT AN IMMEDIATE REMITTANCE OF SPECIE.

The Morning Chronicle has a very strong, and apparently semi-official article, advocating the repeal of the duty on cotton.

Mrs. Fitzherbert, the much esteemed and highly-respected widow of George IV., died at Brighton on the 28th of March.—She has always received great attention from the royal family, and no dispute is made of the fact that she was married to the late King according to the forms of the Catholic Church, of which she was a member.

Extract of a letter dated Liverpool, March 31, 1837

Our cotton market, after a momentary bouyancy, and a consequent advance of about ⅛d per lb. has relapsed into an inanimate state, and the advance has barely been sustained; and so long as trade continues depressed, and the monied transactions deranged, we cannot anticipate any improvement of moment. So general has been the embarrassment, and so serious the losses sustained by imports of produce from all quarters, as to prevent us from entertaining the hope of an amelioration within any reasonable time.

Turpentine is at present steady in price. A parcel of 500 barrels two-thirds soft, has been sold at 11s 6d a 11s 7d; when the supplies make their appearance which have been retarded by contrary winds, it is doubtful whether these rates will be obtained for any but the best quality.

A public sale having been declared, 722 bales Orleans, and 255 Upland were yesterday brought forward, and forced off, the former from 3¾ to 6¼, and the latter at 6 to 6½. The Orleans pretty generally at ¼ to ⅜ below the current prices of the day. The quality, it is true, was very inferior, and some *positively* bad. What effect this forced work may have on our market it is impossible yet to say. We have only to hope that *such* rates will not be generally submitted to.

The chief sales in Uplands this week have been from 6¾ to 7¼. In Orleans, from 6¾ to 7¼ In Mobile, from 6¾ to 7¼. It will be seen that Upland has been sold at 8½ But this should be no guide to shippers. There is but very little at market to command 8d, and *not much* over 7½ to 7¾.

The imports of all sorts of Cotton into the kingdom, since the 1st of January, amounts to 340,000 bales, against 285.000 received within the same time in 1836. And of American, separately, the receipts amount to 263,000, against 213,000 bales. The stock of all kinds at this port, as at present estimated, amounts to about 266,000 bales, against 148.000—the estimated stock this time last year. And of American separately, we appear to have 143,000, against 92,000 bales.

STILL LATER FROM ENGLAND.

Capt. Palmer, of ship Louisville, from Liverpool, politely favored our News Collector with Liverpool papers of the 3d and 4th inst. exclusively, he having boarded the ship about thirty miles E. S. E. of Sandy Hook, on Wednesday, at 4 P. M.

The Liverpool Mail of April 4th, says:—"The non-arrival of the New York packets (*four* of which are now due) has caused more than ordinary sensation in Liverpool. Existing circumstances, however, render their detention of less importance than it would have been a few days ago—the accommodation extended by the Bank of England to American bills having given considerable relief to some parties, and comparative confidence to all. No doubt is entertained that, eventually, specie *must* be returned from America, and, after the lesson given of late, it is not likely that bullion will again be sent out of the country in excess.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, April 4.

There was a moderate demand for Cottor, on Saturday last, at the week's quotations, and the sales were 2000 bags. Yesterday 2500 bags were sold, but the market was heavy—included in these there are 300 Aricati 8¼d, & 100 Surat 4¾d to 5¼d.

The Indian War.

WAR ENDED.

"The following is an extract of a letter received in this city on the 28th ult. from a Lieutenant in the Army, dated Fort Dade, 13th April."

"Jesup has moved to Tampa Bay, 50 miles from this. The war is ended unquestionably.—The Indians are coming in rapidly—upwards of 1000 are at Tampa ready to embark. There are in the Nation 1680 Warriors, the world estimated them at from 500 to 800. Their estimation of *every thing here*, is in as wide proportion."

Extract of a letter received in this city yesterday, from an officer of the army, just arrived from Tampa Bay, dated:

"*Black Creek, 27th April*, 1837.

"The Indians are coming in as fast as can be expected, and I am fully satisfied that all is going on admirably. Large numbers of Cattle, Horses, &c. have been brought in, and bought by the Qarter-Master's Department. The order of the 5th inst. (Gen. Jesup's) and which appears to have caused some excitement, was highly necessary, and of this I was enabled to judge from being on the spot. Gen. Jesup deserves great credit for the manner he has conducted the campaign, and has acted throughout with the greatest delicacy and discretion. The Floridians ought, of all others, to thank him."

Indians.—From four to five hundred of these children of the forest, have arrived in this city on their way to the West. The Mayor has given the old barracks for their quarters during their short sojourn in this city. They are principally Seminoles, and were among the most active in the late hostilities in Florida.—*N. O. Bee.*

MOBILE,

Some of the Effects.—A high[ly] ble gentleman from Virginia [arr]ived in this city a day or two since, on [his] from Mississippi, and gave [us] relation to the money affairs [of] well worthy of serious consid[eration] is well known here by gentle[men] neighborhood in Virginia, to be [worth] $1,000.000. He had been [here] to purchase a plantation. [He] strange things there. A plan[ter] 30 negroes taken by the Sheriff [and] auction—but one or two bidders [were] The 30 negroes were knocked [off] little more than four thousand [dollars] crowd gathered about the [auctioneer] warned him not to pay for [them] he should not have them—[that] property should not be thus [sacrificed] The consequence was, the [negroes] back to their master. At [last] found an acquaintance with $2[0,000] for sale. The man could get [no] them, and actually had to [borrow] ginia gentleman for a loan of [$20] his board bill with. He saw [the] some negroes up at auction—[one] likely looking fellow was bid [off] were offered.—Not another [bid] had. The owner then [stepped] changed the terms of sale [to] twelve months credit, with [interest] The same fellow was knocked [down] as the[y]

The gentleman arrived at [Mobile] in company with a fellow [citizen] there they got out of cash. [They] tried to dispose of a draft on [New] Alexandria, for a few hundred [dollars] carry him home, and showed [his] from its cashier, that he had [money] posited in its vaults. But [all] he could raise no money in [Mobile] that way. Well, he and his [friend] Mobile. They found a [friend] knew them well, and that [friend] to get the requisite sum of [money] to go home with, for a draft [on] andria Bank. He worked [hard] for hours, and was about giving [up] when fortunately he found [a] ginian who wished to make [a] Alexandria, and had deposited [ten] dollars in the Branch of the [bank] here, to purchase a draft with. [The] ness was done and Mobile [money] tained! But then, as Mobile [bills] not answer to travel with [the] the gentleman was anxious [to] exchanged for Georgia, Carolina [or] States *money*. For this [purpose] went his friend here upon [the] over town for hours, offering [a] four *per cent.* for the kinds [of] At last he succeeded in [procuring] begin the journey with, [and] millionaire has left us. He [has] a staunch democratic Jackson[man] has lost all his love for the [Administ]rency, and is now an Opposi[tionist]

Mobile

Business of every kind is [scarce] We have never witnessed *such times* [as] upon us—and we can *see no certain* [end] distance. *Another of our few* [remaining] houses, failed *yesterday*. It was [rumored]

Our Legislature will probably be [called] If it and the *Governor*, throw [obstacles] ings, and act liberally as men would [in] only the *best interests* of the [State] may be brought about. There [is] gold, *silver and paper* among [us] not more. There has been [no] pecuniary concerns—there has [been] no pestilence. There is nothing [to] the repeal of the Treasury Circular [will] tion of confidence and good feeling [and] a better state of affairs. Shall it [not]

Cotton.—There is nothing [doing] business, deserving notice. The [week] to nothing. We have noted no [sales] past. It still comes to market, and [the] ships in the Bay to carry it off [as] least must go on.—*Mercantile Adv.*

Money Market.—Bad, worse [than] early part of March, we had the [idea] Towards the first of April, they [began] Then a calm, that some men [took] as premonitory of the crisis having [set] approaching very rapidly the worst [and] extensive cotton house failure [to] amount it has not transpired. [I am] that this establishment would [stand] but it could not hold out against [the] the gale. It will carry other [banks]

Cotton, if possible, is more a [drug] We have to record a sale of 42 [bales] sippi at 8½ cents. Prices according[ly] out of the question at present.

For cash, all other articles of [trade] bought in quantities at 10 to 15 [per cent.] the quoted rates, so desirable [is the] Coffee is falling rapidly, and may [be had] large lots at 9½ to 10 cents.

Mobile

The last accounts of the [present] Mississippi Legislature, are [gloomy] the following extract of a [letter] member of the Legislature, [received] this morning's mail, by his friend. It is dated at

Jacksonville

"Various propositions are [before] the one most likely to succeed [is] the Banks of the State to [issue] running to maturity at twelve [years] loaned on long time with [interest] per centum for nonpayment. [Bonds] are intended to insure punctuality [in] the damages on foreign exchange [to] ken off, and placed on domestic [ones] we will likely pass a few [more] ters, as we have heretofore [done] ticle sparingly. One will probably [be] ed for the Chickasaw country [and] lions—one at Vicksburg of [$3] and one at Natchez for four [millions]

A Coincidence.—General [Jackson] out of office on the 3d of March, [at] 4th, at 12 o'clock, he put [pen to] dictory, in which he said "the [people] none of his *mistakes* had [been] *his country*. On that very day [the] commenced in New Orleans.

The Rochester Democrat [says] though Rochester has perhaps [suffered] from the pressure than many [other] it has most mischievously affected [the] perity. We have been assured [by] who have the best opportunity [of] that plans for the erection of [TWO] HUNDRED BUILDINGS [have been] ABANDONED on account [of] embarrassments! Let this [fact] mind by our mechanics and [laborers] their children are crying for [bread]

YORK CITY NEWS.

THURSDAY, April 4, P. M.

miest day we have witnessed in
ber of failures, yesterday, being
ay yet. Some of our stanchest
ent down. The amount of in-
e that stopped yesterday after-
ight millions. Confidence has
ed The Banks do all they can
renew all paper that is required
nd without additional names —
fallen to-day, and stand below
y have touched yet.
holy occurrence took place to-
iven a shock to the public. John
as found dead in his bed this
spired in a fit of apoplexy Mr.
connected with the Mechanics'
ashier or President, for nearly
ng a kind and obliging man, he
the public, and was universally
loved It is understood, that
tion to assist a suffering public,
r two loans that may prove of
nk if closed now, but which
ve good. Feeling keenly his
the Cashier resigned their

paired to his affectionate family,
d, much oppressed in mind.—
to rest, where a fit of apoplexy
existence. Not a stain of re-
to his reputation and character.
otless life, and died universally

things it is not remarkable that
dealers should be alive to the
nk, and in this crisis the Di-
great judgment selected Jacob
President, and John Leonard,
rillard is a man who had retired
alth, and Mr. Leonard is now
Fireman's Insurance Company;
ctors and gentlemen of spotless
oubted responsibility. Any un-
es that may have been drawn
on of Mr. Fleming, will be in-
The Mechanics' Bank is one of
city, and has in all times and
aid to Mechanics.
ally be expected, there has been
hanics' Bank *for specie* to-day.—
about the Bank, more to look
else. The officers of the Bank
fective means to check the run.
d their clerks, and promptly met
n the instant, and announced that
remain open until 5 P. M., to
e public. All the other Banks
the Mechanics' Bank bills, and re-
eposit as usual. The consequence
all the excitement, only a few
were drawn, and at the close of
run was entirely over.
iness doing to-day. Some auction
nd flour at very low rates.
r this evening, Wall street was
s discussing the general calamities
well as the "run" upon the Me-
The announcement of yet other
the topic of conversation. At 5
hanics' Bank closed, having kept
later than usual to accommodate
runners.
New England gives us nothing
elancholy of the times here. The
regrets to learn that the recent
al revulsion in New Orleans, has
prospects of the cabinet makers'
promising, that the discharge of
has become necessary. The shoe
verhill, Bradford and Lynn, has
ously affected.
he price of Cotton has been alto-
mpled. A sale was made to-day of
bales of good Georgia and Florida
half cents. This same lot of cotton
he 1st April, at 12½ cents; difference
ut eight thousand dollars. If this is
ur hundred bales, what must be the
that now on hand in this city. The
of Cotton is below that ever known
Cotton was at the lowest, this lot
id for more than it has brought

of failures yesterday, including
heavy amounts, and not including
comparatively trifling, is twenty
gregate is two hundred and ninety.

FRIDAY, 12 M.

ooks brighter this afternoon. The
hanics' Bank has entirely ceased.
first opened this morning, there
ready to demand specie; the de-
antly met, and in a couple of hours
All the other banks receive the
hanics' and pay specie for them.
eption of the United States Bank,
l pretty firm to-day. This is en-
it is the first day that they have
United States Bank down to 102.

it end?—Day after day our
rongest, and best conducted
ving way before the fearful
e times, and when the calam-
erpast, is more than we or
n tell. The number of the
sions that have taken place
on which the Josephs failed,
undred and sixty, to say no-
tless smaller ones, which, in
millions, are not taken into the

e two very heavy suspensions
—seven or eight yesterday—
h were very heavy, of high
d most unexpected.
Y. Commercial Advertiser.

of Riot.—Several placards,
blic meeting of citizens in the
rday, were circulated through-
on Friday, some of which were
magistrates. From the in-
language made use of in these
vident that the design of the
to excite a feeling against the
hat portion of our citizens who
to slavery; and it was equally
t this abortive attempt had
ithout preconcert, and most
ome ruffian who has a sordid
design in thus agitating the
of a mob. There was, how-
tion paid to the call—twenty
viduals only appearing on the
of whom in all probability
to look on.—*N. Y. Express.*

ing dispiriting article is abridged
Orleans American, April 26th.
rom Mississippi is of the most dis-
scription Letters from gentlemen
standing in various quarters of that
ings that would not have been dream-
ths ago.
at three months ago cost $1000 to
an be bought in any part of Missis-
0 to $300 cash. The loss on this
rty is enough to bankrupt the state.
rtunes do not end here.
rs had anticipated their crops, and
expended three-fourths of their value
On the delivery of the cotton so
aid for, they naturally came forward
to *mortgage* as it were their labor,
me for the next twelve months, in
ure sufficient of the necessaries of life
rt of their negroes, and to get means
on their plantations. This expecta-
e been disappointed in, and in con-
re are at this moment thousands of
issippi, that know not where their
next morsel is to come from. The master must be ruined to save the wretches from being starved.

New Orleans, April 25.

Another large failure, the lion of the Cotton Monopolists—Burke, Watt & Co. Mr. Burke, you may know, is President of the Union Bank here.—Rumor says he failed for 20 millions. It can scarcely be so much, though the amount is tremendous. Many smaller houses will fall in consequence, both here and in Natchez.

If all the present crop of Cotton here and in the country were sold for ten cents cash, it would not pay half the debt into which these speculators have plunged themselves and the people.

Produce of all kinds is falling rapidly. For cash in large parcels, Flour may be had for $5 50, Lard 6 cents, Mess Pork $15, Sugar 5 cents, Coffee 9 a 9 1-2 cents, and so of all other articles.

The St. Louis steam boats will all lay up on their return, so little business have they to do. Many of them have been seized for debt, as well as those belonging to Nashville and Louisville. A merchant yesterday to whom was consigned a cargo of Pork, refused to pay the freight thereon, 1100—he paid $500, and offered to give up the Pork if the money was refunded. Such things will convince you of the scarcity of money.

Assertion.—The Secretary of the Treasury, in one of his recent Reports, asserted that "the Deposite Banks were performing the exchanges of the country on as favorable terms as the Bank of the United States."

Proof.—We learn from the Troy Whig that a merchant of that city held last week a certificate of deposite of the Poughkeepsie Bank, for which he had to pay *one per cent.* to realise the cash at one of the Troy banks. Distance from Troy to Poughkeepsie about 80 miles!

Specie Circular.—One hundred and forty-one members of the House of Representatives of the United States, representing five hundred and sixty-four thousand freemen, directed by law the repeal of the Specie Circular. ONE man alone declares that it shall not be done, and it is not done, and yet we call this a *free and representative government!*

The Cocheco Manufacturing Company at Dover, N. H. have stopped one of their mills, by which 200 female and 40 male operatives are thrown out of employment.

SALES OF COTTON.

New Orleans.—April 28. 19 bales at 7½; 400 at 8; 50 at 9; 32 at 9½; 51 at 11½; 87 at 12. April 29, 87 at 8; 323 at 8½; 52 at 9; 53 at 12. May 1, 35 at 9½; 124 at 11½ May 2. 300 at 5 a 7; 191 at 7½; 30 at 8½; 111 at 8½. May 3, 76 at 6½; 87 at 7½; 943 at 8½; 50 at 9½; 125 at 10. May 4, 180 at 8½.

Charleston Market, May 8.

COTTON.—Limited transactions have continued to take place in our Upland Cotton market, during the week with a reduction of fully a cent in the good fair and prime qualities, which are the only descriptions inquired after, while the inferior kinds are passed by, almost without notice. Dullness and inactivity still pervade our market, and no prospect of improvement is at present apparent. The sales comprise about 1450 bales, at the following prices; 4 at 6; 8 at 7½; 318 at 8; 31 at 8½; 165 at 8½; 16 at 8¾; 212 at 9; 659 at 10; 34 at 10½.

AUGUSTA AND HAMBURG MARKET, MAY 4.

Cotton.—We have no new feature to notice in our Cotton market, which remains in the same dull and inactive state last noticed. There is no business whatever doing in the article, and there is no likelihood of any being done until we learn from the other side of the Atlantic, what effect the recent failures in this country will have there. By our monthly table, which will be found below, it will be seen that the stock of Cotton now on hand is very large, being 38.308 bales, against 16,544 at the same period last year—of which nearly every bag is held by planters, who, we are glad to see, are beginning to refund advances made on their cottons, and show no disposition to sell at present rates. If they stick to their resolution, and plant less for the next crop, they will not suffer; but should they hold on and continue to plant in the same ratio they have done, we think present prices will not be again obtained for some years to come. The sales this week from warehouses and wagons have been very limited, amounting from the former to only twenty-three bales, viz: 10 at 7¾; 2 at 8, and 11 at 8¼ cents; from the latter sales range from 5 to 9, principally at 7½ a 8. In order to give some idea of our market at the present time, we will state the fact, that one among our largest warehouses, has not sold a bale of cotton since the 7th ult. We omit quotations, as there is no use for them at present The best lot of cotton now in market we believe, would not bring at the present time over 10 cents.

The Pressure.—We remarked in our last that perhaps no State in the Union would feel the effects of the "Experiment" less sensibly than N. Carolina. We still think so; but where a general collapse ensues, every portion of the system must suffer more or less. That Money is very scarce in this State, and that the times are difficult all will admit; and the subjoined Advertisement, which has just been printed in Hand bill form, at this Office, shows that great distress will be experienced at some points:

Raleigh Register.

PRESSING NECESSITY!

Executions are in the hands of the Sheriff of Johnston County, against the Firm of WHITLEY & MONTAGUE, for Six or Seven Thousand Dollars, which must be paid by next County Court. All indebted to said Firm *in any way*, and for *any sum*, are urged to make immediate payment to the Subscriber. Longer indulgence in any case, cannot and *will not* be given. The Sheriff, with his hat full of Executions, is not allowed to have any bowels of mercy, and his papers must be lifted.

These are awful times, but the fault does not attach itself to the Subscriber: *Where* the bitterest curses may be properly bestowed, every honest and intelligent man knows and bitterly feels.

H. W. HUSTED, C. M. E.

Smithfield, May 1, 1837.

The Times.—For upwards of 10 years certain phrases have carried a great influence, and borne down many a good argument,—the spirit of the age—the march of intellect—modern improvements—grand discoveries—the enterprize of the times—noble achievements—and such like. A most afflicting commentary is now seen and felt both in Europe and America.—Six months ago, Chancellor Kent, in an admirable address to the Law Association in the city of N. York, with that remarkable accuracy of thought and language which distinguishes all his writings, thus described the passing age:—"We live in a period of uncommon excitement.—The spirit of the age is *restless, presumptuous and revolutionary.* The rapidly increasing appetite for wealth—the inordinate taste for luxury which it engenders—*the vehement spirit of speculation*, and *the selfish emulation which it creates*,—*the growing contempt for slow and moderate gains*,—the ardent thirst for pleasure and amusement,—*the diminishing reverence for the wisdom of the past—the disregard of the lessons of experience, the authority of the magistracy, and the venerable institutions of ancestral policy*—are so many BAD SYMPTOMS of a DISEASED state of the public mind."

Blank Warrants for sale here.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY EVENING, MAY 10, 1837.

We shall hereafter publish the Observer on Wednesday evening, until a new arrangement of the mails shall again enable us to issue on Thursday morning. Advertisements &c. must be handed in by 12 o'clock, M. on Wednesday.

The Superior Court for this county is now in session—Judge Settle presiding.

Cotton.—No change in prices since our last. What little is sold, is generally from 7 to 8 cents; for inferior there is scarcely any demand, and that quality would not bring more than 6 cents. By reference to our Price Current it will be seen that almost every thing has fallen.

We are much gratified to learn, that arrangements are in progress, for placing a small Steam Boat on our River, to run regularly between this place and Wilmington, in connection with the Steamer Boston, from Wilmington to Charleston, and the Wilmington and Roanoke Rail Road. She will be of such light draught of water as to run in the dryest seasons, three times a week each way, and calculated only for passengers.

The Times.—The latest news from New York is decidedly the worst that we have yet had. The failures number upwards of *three hundred*, (without including many small dealers,) and the amount upwards of seventy millions of dollars.

The Safety Fund Banks at Buffalo have stopt, in consequence, it is said, of a writ issued by the Chancellor; but we have not the particulars.

United States Bank Stock, which had kept up astonishingly, has fallen suddenly and rapidly, having sunk in three days from $112 to $98; and the tendency still downwards. All other Stocks have sunk ruinously. Mechanics' Bank Stock, which before the pressure, sold at $130, is now down to 80; Phenix Bank, from 128 to 80; State Bank 111 to 75; Vicksburg Bank from 93 to 35; Stonington Rail Road from 80 to 30; Canton Co. from 68 to 30; Delaware and Hudson from 96 to 52; and so on.

The last New York Express anticipates the speedy suspension of Specie payments, by either the Bank of England, or the Banks in the United States, or both, and thinks that it would be the making of our country if it first takes place in England. It therefore calls upon the public to do every thing to sustain one another for a month longer, by which time it expects to hear of the suspension in England.

We have no account of the President's reply to the New York Committee, which waited on him on Thursday last, except that the Globe says they explained their object in writing, and on the next day the President responded, also in writing, "briefly and explicitly." The Express mail informs us that the committee had returned to New York, and would immediately publish their proceedings. We infer, however, that no satisfaction had been obtained, else it would at once have transpired, and had its effect on the public mind.

Arthur Tappan has failed. He will of course meet with no sympathy at the South, though greatly esteemed in New York. He is said to be worth $500,000 above all his responsibilities.

In the Northern Liberties of Philadelphia, there have been, until lately, 4071 looms in operation. In consequence of the pressure, these have all stopped, except about 60. Thousands of poor people have thus been deprived of employment, and of food.

North and South Carolina Bank Notes are stated to be at 10 per cent. discount in Baltimore. This is regulating the Exchanges, with a vengeance. This is the better currency, that the Administration and the pet Banks promised the country.

Drought.—This part of the State is now suffering a severe drought, which threatens the destruction of the small grain, and serious injury to Corn and Cotton. Vegetables, too, are burning up. We have had no rain for nearly five weeks.

The Salisbury Carolinian gives a similar account of that place.

The Factory.—In calling the attention of country merchants to the advertisement of the proprietor of the Cotton Factory in this Town, relative to a reduction of 4 cents per lb. in the price of Yarns, we take the occasion to remark, that this establishment, which was commenced about 18 months ago, and went into operation with 500 spindles in July last, has now its complement of 1500 spindles in complete operation, and that there has never, probably, been a more perfect suit of machinery than it contains, nearly all of which was made at the Mattewan Works, New York. The quality of the Yarns manufactured is said to be without a superior, and such has been the demand, that so far from accumulating in the proprietor's hands, he has not been able to fill all the orders which have flowed in. As a matter of individual enterprize, its complete success is a subject of felicitation, but as encouragement to the numerous factories now in progress of erection in the State, it is very important. There is not, and cannot be, any reason to doubt, that with proper management, Manufacturing establishments will succeed in this State as fully as in any part of the Union.

This Factory gives employment to 62 operatives, members of 15 or 16 families, who derive an ample support from it, and generally of a class who formerly suffered for want of even the common necessaries of life. Now they have a respectable occupation, live comfortably, are cheerful and contented.

When so much has been effected by one establishment, it is truly a source a gratification to know, that another of three times the extent, and calculated to give employment to quadruple the number of persons, has been commenced in this vicinity, and it is hoped will be in operation in all next year. In addition to which we have just learned that two gentlemen from the Western part of the State have purchased the Factory formerly owned by Henry A. Donaldson, Esq. which has for several years been idle, and are about to commence operations with a view to put it in operation, with 1600 spindles.

IMPORTANT!—*Probable War with Mexico.*—Our Express slip from the office of the New Orleans Bulletin of Friday last, contains the particulars of an affair that has probably ere this led to a declaration of War by Mexico against the United States.

The Mexicans had captured and carried into Metamoras, the American schrs. Leonidas, Champion, Julius Cæsar, and three others, some of which had been bound for ports in Texas. On the 12th April, the U. S. sloop of war Natchez, demanded the release of the Champion, threatening, if not done, retaliation on the Mexican brig of war Farmer, then lying off the bar. The demand was refused, and the Natchez ordered to leave the coast immediately. On the next day the Natchez despatched a note to the brig, ordering her colors to be hauled down, which was refused to be complied with unless fired into. The Natchez then fired a shot over her, when she struck her colors and was taken possession of by the Natchez. The Mexican fort and schr. Bravo immediately opened a heavy cannonading on the sloop of war and schr. Climax, which was continued for some time, without doing any damage, except by a shot striking the Climax, and producing a leak. The Natchez remained until the 18th, when she put a prize crew on board the brig and ordered her to Pensacola.

Wilmington Rail Road.—At the annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, on the 1st inst., Gov. Dudley presiding, Gen. James Owen was unanimously re-elected President, and Messrs. Lazarus, Meares, Dickinson, Cowan, Anderson and Wright, Directors.

The President, Gen. Owen, made a report to the meeting, from which we learn, that there are 900 labourers employed on the work; that the grading of 65 miles is in progress, of which 12 miles is the Northern end, from Halifax to Enfield; that most of the sills and rails for 100 miles have been contracted for; that 8 miles of the road will be *completed* within the present month; in July, 10 other miles will be finished, when locomotives and cars will be placed on it.

The amount which has come into the Treasurer's hands is $363.163 11, and the amount expended $194.173 85.

Virgina—The full returns have not yet been received of the result of the recent elections in this State; but as far as heard from, the Whigs have gained two members of Congress, viz: Mr. Hunter in the Charlotte District, and Mr. Mallory, in the Norfolk District, in place of Messrs. Roane and Loyall. Mr. Wise is re-elected, by an increased majority. As far as heard from, six Whigs and nine Vans have been elected.

Capt. Marryatt, the distinguished Novelist, has arrived at New York.

The Convention for amending the Constitution of Pennsylvania assembled at Harrisburg on the 2d inst. The election of John Sergeant as President, by 66 votes to 64, is a guaranty that the disorganizers will not be able to carry out the Dallas doctrines.

We have received a hand-bill copy of the proceedings of a great public meeting lately held at Pittsburg, Pa. at which the efforts of the Abolitionists were strongly reprobated, and measures were taken to give effect to such an expression of their opinion through a State Convention.

The Expunging Process in Albany—The Whigs of Albany have indeed a feather in their cap. The Evening Journal says:—The Regency majority in this city, last fall, was 195. The Whig majority is now 343, which gives us a WHIG GAIN OF FIVE HUNDRED AND THIRTY EIGHT.

N. Y. Express.

Pine Lumber.—The Oneida Whig has an interesting article on this subject. The price of this valuable wood of our forests is regularly and gradually advancing, and no precautions are taken to supply the deficit that must ensue. The White or Pumpkin Pine is not reproduced naturally; the underwood that comes up being a different species of wood.

New York, Pennsylvania and Maine are at present the sources of this pine. Maine, with her 2500 sawmills, scarcely supplies New England. The other two States must supply the Mississippi Valley.

During the last year there were floated on the New York canals, and on the Hudson, Mississippi, Susquehannah and Delaware rivers, 650 millions square feet of pine lumber! to furnish which 65,000 acres have been totally stripped. If there are 700,000 acres, the supply must cease in about ten years.

Ten years since the pine lumber on the Alleghany and Susquehannah was from four to eight dollars a thousand feet; it is now from *ten* to *eighteen*, and large contracts at the latter price were made last month for lumber, which is now on its way to Natchez and New Orleans, the markets for which it was purchased. When pine lumber is transported 2000 miles on the Mississippi and its tributaries, and pays *large* profits, can there be a supply nearer? With these hints we leave the subject for the present.

DIED,

In this town, on Sunday last, of Dropsy, HOGAN HUNTER, Esq. of Duplin county. He arrived here recently, in pursuit of Medical advice, and died a few days after.

In Hertford county, of influenza, Gen. BRIDGER I. MONTGOMERY, who often represented that county, as Senator, in our State Legislature.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, May 7, steamer Henrietta, with boat Post Boy in tow, with Goods for Hall & Johnson, E. J. Hale, Willkings & Beldon, Hart & Fuller, Charles T. Haigh, G. B. Atkins, C. P. Mallett, J. Dodd, Joseph Baker, J. Bobee, T. J. Jordan and T. J. Curtis, of this place; for Cravin & York, Elliott & Horney, Carr & King, King & Moring, J. Wheeler, O. Anthony, N. Hunt, D. Clark, J. Stanly, R. C. Rhodes, F. J. Hill, J. H. Hill, and T. Hill, of the interior.

Also, May 4, steamer Cotton Plant, from Wilmington, to Thos. Sandford & Co. (*Agents.*)

DEPARTED, May 8, steamer Cotton Plant, for Wilmington, with passengers and freight.

Notice.

THE Subscriber having, at November Term, 1836, of Bladen County Court, obtained Letters of Administration on the Estate of Robert Reeves, deceased, late of said County, hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said Estate to make immediate payment, and all those having claims against the Estate, to present them, duly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be pleaded in bar of recovery. EDWARD REEVES, Adm'r.

Bladen County, May 8, 1837. 40 3tp.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—MAY 10.

Brandy, peach,	80 a 90	Molasses,	42 a 43
Ditto, apple,	65 a 70	Nails, cut,	7½ a 8
Bacon,	8 a 10	Sugar, brown,	7½ a 11
Beeswax,	20	Lump,	16
Coffee,	12½ a 13½	Loaf,	18 a 20
Cotton,	6 a 8	Salt,	80 a 75
Cotton Yarn,	30 a 32	Sack,	2 50 a 3
Corn,	75 a 80	Tobacco, leaf,	2 a 3
Candles, F. P.	17 a 20	Cotton Bagging,	16 a 25
Flaxseed,	$1	Bale Rope,	10 a 12
Flour,	$5 a 6	Wheat,	none
Feathers,	45	Whiskey,	52 a 55
Iron,	5½ a 6	Wool,	25 a 30

☞ The next Annual Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church, in the Diocese of North Carolina, will be held in St. John's Church, Fayetteville, on the fourth Thursday in May, 1837. E. L. WINSLOW, *Sec'y.*

The Raleigh Register, Wilmington Advertiser, Newbern Spectator, and Salisbury Watchman, will please insert the above advertisement.

The Mutual Insurance Company of Fayetteville.

APPLICATIONS for Insurance against Fire will be received by the Secretary, from and after the 10th day of May, 1837.

A copy of the Charter will be furnished those who desire to examine the principle upon which the Company is formed, on application to the Secretary.

C. P. MALLETT, Pres'dt.
W. WINSLOW, Sec'y.
May 9, 1837. 40tf

Donaldson Academy.

THE ANNUAL examination of the Students of this Institution will commence on Monday, the 29th inst.

JAS. H. HOOPER, *Secretary.*
May 10, 1837. 40 3w.

NEGROES For Sale.

ON SATURDAY, the 20th instant, will be sold at Public Auction, at the Town House in Fayetteville, for cash, the following likely NEGROES—Becky and her issue, Lucy Ann and her issue, Mary and her issue, Rachel and her issue, Billy and Lewis, in pursuance of a Deed of Trust executed to the Subscriber, October 5th, 1835.

ROBERT M. McRACKAN,
Trustee of William L. cke.
May 6, 1837. 40 2w.

SELLING OFF AT REDUCED PRICES.

THE Subscriber, anxious to close his business in Fayetteville, now offers his Stock of

GOODS,

Which is very general and extensive, at *Reduced prices* Country Merchants and purchasers generally, are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves.

Also, white and black Lead in oil, No 1 & 2. Hats, Shoes, Saddlery, China, Crockery and Glass Ware.

WILLIAM S. LATTA.
May 8, 1837. 40 6w.

ICE.

PERSONS wishing *ICE* can be supplied every day (Sundays excepted) during the Season, from 4 to 6½ o'clock, A. M., and at no times during the day unless in cases of sickness. All quantities less than a peck will be sold by the pound. Cash is expected on delivery.

THOMAS COCHRAN.
May 5, 1837. 40tf

NORTH CAROLINA STATE *LOTTERY,*

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE SALISBURY ACADEMY.

DRAWN NUMBERS IN CLASS NO. 6.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14
54 20 63 9 62 26 24 7 45 22 73 42 25 16

No. 64. 24. 3. a Prize of $1000, which, with several other Prizes, were sold at ERAMBERT'S TRULY LUCKY OFFICE, Hay Street, Fayetteville, N. C.

44, 31, 18, a Prize of $100 in Class No. 2.
45, 28, 8, a Prize of $100 in Class No. 4.

CLASS No. 8, for 1837,

To be drawn at WASHINGTON, N. C. on Saturday, the 13th day of May, 1837.

75 No. Lottery,—11 Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1 Prize of	$10.000	is	$10.000
1 Prize of	4.000	is	4.000
1 Prize of	3.000	is	3.000
1 Prize of	2.000	is	2.000
1 Prize of	1.200	is	1.200
20 Prizes of	1,000	is	20.000
20 Prizes of	500	is	10.000
20 Prizes of	200	is	4.000
100 Prizes of	100	is	10.000
64 Prizes of	40	is	2.560
64 Prizes of	30	is	1.920
64 Prizes of	20	is	1.280
128 Prizes of	16	is	2.048
128 Prizes of	10	is	1.280
3072 Prizes of	8	is	24.576
22176 Prizes of	4	is	88.704
25861 Prizes amounting to			$186.568

Tickets in the above Class may be found in great varieties;—Whole Tickets $4, Halves $2, Quarters $1, at

R. ERAMBERT'S
LUCKY OFFICE, Hay Street.
May 9, 1837. 40td

N. B. All orders for Tickets in the above Lottery *must* be post paid.

Lottery Notice.

THE undersigned offers himself to the people of Fayetteville, and the adjoining country, as LOTTERY AGENT for the forwarding of Tickets in the various Lotteries to be drawn, and respectfully solicits a share of public patronage.

Lotteries soon to be Drawn.

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE PETERSBURG MECHANIC ASSOCIATION.

Class No. 2,—To be drawn at Alexandria, on the 13th of May.

PRIZES.

30,000 dollars, 8.000. 4.000. 3.000. 2.500 and 100 Prizes of 1000 dollars,

Besides many smaller Whole Tickets Ten Dollars, Shares in proportion

—ALSO—

Delaware State Lottery,

Extra No. 19,—Capital Prize 7,000, 3.000, 2.000, 1250, &c. Whole Tickets Two Dollars and Fifty Cents.

All orders by mail for packages of Whole Tickets or Shares, will be promptly attended to, and a Certificate of the Number furnished by the venders, and the Package deposited. A newspaper with the Drawing will be furnished in every instance, when desired

☞ All letters must be post paid except when a Package of Tickets are ordered, and in that case a liberal deduction will be made.

Address, PAUL NASH,
Petersburg, Va

N. B. It is desirable to get an order for Packages at least a week or 10 days before the Drawing, in order that they may be procured.

P. N.
Petersburg, May 1, 1837. 40-3w

COTTON YARN.

THE undersigned has this day reduced the prices of the Yarn manufactured at his Mill in this Town. The wholesale prices will in future be as follows:

Nos. 4, 5, and 6 ——26 Cents.
7, 8, 9, and 10, —28 do.
11, 12, and 13, —30 do.
14 15, —32 do.
16, 17, —34 do.

C. P. MALLETT.
Fayetteville, May 10, 1837. 40tf.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY.

WILL BE SOLD, on Monday the 22d instant, at Public Auction, in the town of Wilmington, N. C, the following PROPERTY, belonging to the Estate of William Dougall, Esq, deceased, on a credit of six months, viz.—

2600 Bbls TURPENTINE, (or thereabouts,) lying on the Wharf, and now in shipping order,
200 bbls. Tar, also in shipping order,
17 bales Cotton,
25 hhds Molasses,
50 casks Lime,
57 bags Coffee,
7 hhds Sugar,
7 boxes ditto,
3 barrels ditto,
10 barrels prime Beef,
20 boxes Window Glass,
1 hhd. Leaf Tobacco,
700 bushels Alum Salt, (or thereabouts,)
15 sacks Liverpool ditto,

And the balance of Stock of Ship Chandlery, &c.

One Horse, Gig, Dray & Cart.

—ALSO—

Household and Kitchen

Furniture,

Consisting of Chairs, Tables, Beds and Bedding, Sideboard, Bureaus, Looking Glasses, Carpets, &c. &c.

ALSO, on Saturday the 27th instant, in the Town of Fayetteville, a quantity of Molasses, Salt, Sugar, Coffee, &c.

—ALSO—

On Thursday the 1st day of June next, the following Property, belonging to the same Estate, viz:

The Schooner CAROLINE, three years old next June, copper fastened and coppered eighteen inches above light water mark, 189 tons, high deck, built in this State of the most durable materials—Live Oak, Red Cedar and Pitch Pine—carries a large cargo, is a first rate sailer and in every respect a first rate vessel, being well found in every particular, and now ready to receive a cargo, draws 10½ feet, deep loaded.

Schooner CALEB NICHOLS, four years old this month, 163 tons, high deck, copper fastened, built also in this State, and of same materials as Caroline, carries and sails well, is well found and in first rate order, and now ready to receive a cargo, draws 10 feet, when deep loaded.

Steamer WILMINGTON, not twelve months old, also built in this State, of the very best materials, 125 feet long, 24 feet beam, 7½ feet hold, with promenade deck, has a horizontal high pressure Engine of 80 horse power, 19½ inches cylinder, 7 feet stroke, 5 wrought iron boilers, 24 feet long and 30 inches diameter, working John Kirkpatrick's patent valve This Boat was built expressly for the shoal water of the Cape Fear River, and is well calculated for any trade where large cargo, very light draft of water, speed and power, are required. She has proved a first rate tower.

Tow Boat PETER ROSS, 98 feet long, 16 feet wide, 3½ feet deep, draws 10 inches when light, six months old, and carries over 100 tons.

Tow Boat FAYETTEVILLE, 88 feet long, 16 feet wide, 3 feet deep, draws 6 inches light, and will carry equal to 80 tons,—about four months old. Both these Boats have complete sets of Tarpaulins.

Also, an open FLAT, intended for very shoal water.

At the same time will also be Hired, a number of NEGROES, for the remainder of the year.

O G PARSLEY, *Administrator.*
Wilmington, N. C., May 1, 1837. 40-4w

☞ The Editors of the Cheraw Gazette, Augusta Sentinel, Columbia Telescope, and Charleston Courier, will insert the above once a week till day of sale, in their respective papers, and forward their accounts to O. G PARSLEY.

GLAD TIDINGS!

Peters' Vegetable PILLS,

HAVING stood the test of experience, are recommended to the Public as decidedly superior to any combination of Medicine ever offered to the American People. The proprietor of these pills, being a regular bred physician, and having practised his profession extensively for many years in different climates, is enabled to offer to the afflicted invaluable a medicine on the effects of which he is willing to risk his reputation.

He does not pretend that they are a positive cure, or even beneficial in every complaint, but he most firmly believes that in all diseases where a cathartic or an aperient medicine is needed, they will be found far superior to any of those drastic purgative medicines which are so much puffed in the public prints as purifiers of the blood. When taken according to the directions accompanying them, they are highly beneficial in the prevention and cure of bilious fevers, fever and ague, dyspepsia, liver complaints, sick headache, jaundice, asthma, dropsy, rheumatism, enlargement of the spleen, piles, cholic, female obstructions, heart burn, nausea, furred tongue, diseases of the stomach and bowels, incipient diarrhœa, flatulence, habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, blotched or sallow complexion, and in all cases of torpor of the bowels, where a cathartic or an aperient is needed. They are exceedingly mild in their operation, producing neither nausea, griping, nor debility.

Wherever these pills have been once introduced into a family they become a standing remedy, and are called for again and again, which is sufficient proof of their good qualities.

Perhaps no article of the kind has ever been offered to the Public supported by testimonials of a character so decisive, from sources as respectable, or that has given more universal satisfaction.

They have the testimony of the whole medical profession in their favor, while not a single case of ill consequences or inefficiency can be alleged against them.

Hundreds and thousands bless the day they became acquainted with Peters' Vegetable Pills, which, in consequence of their extraordinary goodness, have attained a *popularity unprecedented* in the history of *medicine*

The very circumstance alone, that *physicians* in every part of the Union, (but more especially in the Southern states, where they have long been in use,) are making free use of them in their practice, *speaks volumes* in their praise. Add to this the fact that all who use, invariably recommend them to their friends, and the testimony in their favor is almost irresistible. As an antibilious remedy, and to prevent costiveness, they have no rival. One fifty cent box will establish their character, and prove that there is truth even in an advertisement.

Prepared by Joseph Priestly Peters, M. D at his institution for the cure of obstinate diseases by means of vegetable remedies, No. 129 Liberty street, New York. Each box contains 40 pills.—Price 50 cents.

For sale by E. J. HALE.
Fayetteville, May 9 1837.

CHEAP PAPER

For sale at the Book Store of E. J. HALE.

LAFAYETTE HOTEL.

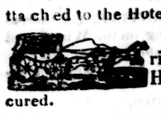
Fayetteville, North Carolina.

THE Subscriber having purchased from Col. Joshua W. Cochran, the unexpired term of his lease of the Lafayette Hotel, gives notice that he is now prepared to accommodate Boarders and Travellers. The House is commodious, well ventilated and admirably adapted to the purpose for which it is intended. The Parlors are large, well furnished, and calculated for private families The Stables, spacious, and shall be well provided.

The Subscriber feels grateful to the public for the patronage which the Hotel has already received, and will endeavor by care and attention to the comfort of his guests, to merit and enjoy a continuation of the same.

Cold and Warm Baths

attached to the Hotel, and *always* in readiness.



All the Stages arrive at and depart from the Hotel, where seats are secured.

THOMAS COCHRAN.

October 1, 1835. 57tf.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber is now receiving per schooners Repeater and Vindicator, the following, which are offered cheap:—

52 Hhds. best Porto Rico SUGAR,
50 bags Rio Coffee,
Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Copperas,
Imperial and Young Hyson Tea,
104 cases fashionable Hats,
461 fashionable Bonnets,
68 pieces Cloths. various colours,
15 pieces fashionable plain Ribbed and Plaid Cassimere,
100 pieces Merino Circassians,
24 pieces Merino Cloths,
545 pieces fancy Prints,
123 pieces Dundee Sheeting,
White, red, and green Flannel,
Men's and women's Shoes,
Bed Ticks, Shirtings, &c &c.—
Men's and women's Saddles,

Also, many other articles too tedious to enumerate.

JOHN McARN.

July 6th, 1836. 96 *tf.*

The Subscriber

IS just receiving at his Grocery Store, on Hay street, a fresh supply of

CONFECTIONARIES,

Lemon Sirup, fresh Lime Juice, French Brandy. Holland Gin, warranted genuine. Madeira. Sherry and Malaga Wines, Old Jamaica Rum,

And every article in the Grocery line, which will be sold at reduced prices.

T J. JORDAN.

Sugar, Coffee, Molasses.

RECEIVED per steamer Clarendon and Wilmington, and for sale by the Subscribers corner of Hay and Maxwell streets.

200 Bags Rio COFFEE,
30 bbls. do. do.
70 hhds. Molasses,
30 do. Sugar,
30 bbls Loaf, do.
75 kegs Nails,
20 bbls Copperas.

Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Indigo, Cassia, Brimstone, Starch, Rope, Bagging, Malaga Wine, Glass 8 × 10 and 10 × 12, Hollow Ware, Weeding Hoes, Iron, &c. &c.

—ALSO—

20 Bozes TOBACCO,
30 bbls. Apple Brandy,
20 do. Whiskey.

WILLKINGS & BELDEN.

September 7, 1836 5 tf.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers having opened a Retail Store on Green street, next door to Messrs. John Huske & Son, take this method of informing their friends that they are now receiving and daily expecting, a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Hardware, Crockery Ware, Hats, Shoes, &c. &c.

Among the articles are the following:—

15 Tons Swedes Iron, (assorted,)
20 hhds. Porto Rico and St. Croix Sugars,
50 bags Coffee,
1000 bushels Liverpool and Alum Salt,
50 pieces Cotton Bagging,
50 coils Rope,
10 hhds. Molasses, &c. &c.

—ALSO—

50 Bbls No. 3 MACKEREL.

All of which will be sold low for cash.

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.
Green Street.

Fayetteville, August 31. 4tf.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber has received his Fall supply o Goods embracing a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Hard-Ware, Cutlery, Crockery, and Glass-Ware.

—ALSO—

FUR HATS, and SEAL SKIN CAPS.

Together with various other articles too tedious to enumerate all of which will be sold low for Cash or country produce, or on short credit for approved notes The public are invited to call and examine for themselves.

G. B. ATKINS.
Foot of Haymount.

N. B.—A few Hhds. and pipes of fourth proof French Brandy, Gin, Rum, and H. Gin, Madeira, Malaga and Champaign Wines, N. E. Rum, back country Whiskey and Brandy, &c.

G. B. ATKINS.

Oct 5. 9-tf.

NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS are now receiving a general assortment of

Dry Goods.

—ALSO—

HARDWARE, CROCKERY and GLASSWARE.

GROCERIES. DYE STUFFS, &c.,

To which the attention of the public is respectfully invited.

HOOPER & MAC LAURIN.

September 20, 1836 7tf

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber has removed to the Store next door to Mr. James Baker's Hardware Store, and has received his Fall supply of

GOODS.

Which will be sold low for cash or produce.

JONES FULLER.

October 12, 1836. 10-tf

Thomastown LIME,

150 Casks, just received, by

J. HUSKE & SON.

February 9, 1837. 27tf

Blanks for sale at this Office.

GROCERIES, &c.

THE Subscribers would invite the attention of Country Merchants and the public generally, to their present Stock of GROCERIES, which will be found to comprise as general an assortment as can be obtained in this Market, and to consist in part of the following articles, viz:

220 Hhds. Sugars and Molasses,
250 bags Rio Coffee,
25 do St. Domingo do,
25 tons Swedes and English Iron,
Sheet, Band and Hoop Iron,
Cast, German, Crawley, Shear, English and American Blister Steel,
100 kegs Nails,
75 dozen Patent Corn, Grass and German Scythe Blades,
25 do Frying Pans,
1000 lbs. Bar Lead,
100 bags Shot,
50 kegs Dupont's Powder,
12 boxes Lemon Sirup,
10 baskets Sweet Oil,
10 Hhds Crockery,
100 dozen Weeding Hoes, assorted sizes,
12 do Spades and Shovels,
30 boxes Tin Plate,
25 kegs White Lead in oil,
5 do Red do,
50 dozen Spirits Turpentine,
Pepper, Spice and Ginger,
50 boxes 8 × 10 and 10 × 12 Glass,
Imperial and Gunpowder Teas,
Train and Lamp Oils,
Trace Chains, Anvils, Vises, Sole Leather, Mill and ¼ cut Saws, Wagon and Cart Boxes, &c. &c.

Together with a large and general assortment of *Patent Medicines, Paints, Dye Stuffs*, &c. &c., all of which will be sold at the lowest Market prices.

HALL & JOHNSON.

Fayetteville, April 28, 1836. 86-tf

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Drug and Medicine Store.

Dr. Thos. J. Jordan

IS now receiving from New York and Philadelphia, a large and extensive assortment of the above articles, which, in addition to his former Stock, makes his assortment entirely complete.—Also, PAINTS, OILS, DYE STUFFS, HATTERS' MATERIALS, SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS of every kind, and PATENT MEDICINES of every variety, all of which he warrants to be genuine, and will sell as low as can be procured in this State.

—*ALSO*—

BERNARD'S REMEDY FOR ASIATIC CHOLERA, CHOLERA MORBUS, DIARRHŒA, and various intestinal disorders.

April 20, 1836. 85tf

THE subscriber has just received a large supply of the following articles, Fresh, genuine, and of very superior quality—

Gum Myrrh, Cayenne Pepper, Lobelia, Skunk Cabbage.

Also, TRIPPE'S CONCENTRATED SARSAPARILLA, for the cure of Scrofula, Mercurial, Syphilitic and other diseases which depend upon a scrofulous condition of the body. This article is prepared by a new process without boiling, and is warranted to contain in a concentrated form, the active principles of the sout obtained from the most approved species of smilax. Castor Oil, Varnish, &c.

T. J JORDAN.

August 18. 2tf.

New Goods.

JOHN MUNN

HAS just received his Stock of *Fall and Winter GOODS*, consisting in part of

7 Hhds. Porto Rico, } *SUGARS,*
3 do. superior St. Croix }
50 bags prime green Rio Coffee,
20 do. do. do. Laguira do.,
Imperial and Gunpowder Teas,
Loaf and Lump Sugar,
10 tons Swedes and English Iron, assorted,
50 kegs Nails, 4d to 20d,
25 pieces Bagging, heavy 42 inch,
20 coils Rope,
Blacksmith's Bellows, 30, 32, 34 & 36 inches,
Anvils, Vises, Screwplates and Hammers,
Trace Chains, superior Axes,
3 fine twist double barrel Fowling Pieces,
Shot Guns, &c.

—ALSO—

DRY GOODS,

Hats, Shoes, Caps, Blankets, &c., &c.

All of which will be sold on the most accommodating terms for Cash, Produce or good notes.

Fayetteville, November 15. 1836 15tf

BECKWITH'S PILLS. ANTI DYSPEPTIC

Invented by Dr. John Beckwith, an eminent Physician of Raleigh, N. C.

THE Subscriber having been appointed *Wholesale* and Retail Agent for the sale of BECKWITH'S ANTI-DYSPEPTIC PILLS, will furnish Country Merchants and others at a reduction proportionate to the quantity purchased.

They are neatly put up in tin boxes, with an envelope containing directions for their use. Price 50 cents per box.

August 2, 1834 E. J. HALE.

Just Received.

20 M prime Havanna Cigars.

HALL & JOHNSON.

June 28, 1836 95-tf

NOTICE.

I FOREWARN all persons against trading for three Notes of Hand, all of which was made payable to Robert C. Hattaway, as follows, (viz) one of Four Hundred Dollars, payable or due the 1st day of January, 1838, one of Five Hundred Dollars, due the 1st day of January, 1839, also, another for Five Hundred Dollars, due the 1st day of January, 1840. All of the above mentioned Notes were given by me to the said Hattaway for a consideration which has entirely failed, and I am therefore determined not to pay the same.

HENRY L. WILLSON.

Anson County, January 23, 1837. 27tf.

Tailoring.

THE Subscriber returns his sincere thanks for the very liberal custom he has received in his line. He continues in the establishment formerly occupied by Smith & Johnson, (McArn's new building,) where he will carry on the TAILORING BUSINESS in all its various branches, and hopes by assiduity and attention, to merit a continuance of the custom of his friends and the public.

DANIEL SMITH, (Tailor.)

Fayetteville, March 1. 78 tf.

FISH.

20 Half bbls. No. 1 MACKEREL, just received and for sale by

JNO. HUSKE & SON.

January 12, 1837. 23tf.

JEREMIAH KYLE

HAS JUST RECEIVED a large and splendid supply of

SPRING GOODS,

The principal part of which were purchased by the Package,—among which are

850 pieces Calienes, 275 pieces Ginghams,
175 pieces French Muslins, elegant Muslin Capes,
120 pieces Irish Linen, Table Covers from 6-4 to 12 4,
8 4 Linen Diaper, Long Lawns, Bird's eye Diaper,
250 pieces blue and grey Drills, Rouen Cassimere,
Crape Camlet and Princetta,
185 pieces Linen Drilling, very cheap,
Belt, Cap and Bonnet Ribbons,
Superfine blue, black, green, olive & claret Cloth,
Do. Cassimeres, striped, checked, and plain,
25 pieces 6-4 French Bombazine, some extra sup.
3 4, 7-8, 4 4 and 6 4 brown & bleached Damasks,
Plaids and Apron Checks,
Thread Edging and Lace, Bobbinet do,
With many other articles in the Dry Goods line, in all about

315 PACKAGES.

Country Merchants and others wishing to purchase by Wholesale or Retail, will please call and examine the Goods.

April 3, 1837. 35tf

G. W. McDONALD,

Saddle, Trunk & Harness Maker,

Person St., Fayetteville, N. C.,

A FEW DOORS EAST OF CAPE FEAR BANK.

HE has in his employment the best of Workmen, and still continues to manufacture the above articles, and also almost every other article connected with his line of business, and by his well known assiduity and unremitted attention to his business, he hopes to continue to merit at least a share of patronage.

He keeps on hand a general assortment of

Saddlery Hardware,

Of the best quality, selected in part by himself while in New York, and continues to receive Fresh Supplies almost every month in addition to his Stock, and will furnish Saddlers at a distance with the best of materials He keeps also a supply of Saddlers' Tools for sale. He has just finished PLATED and BRASS PLATED STANHOPE, BAROUCHE, or GIG or SULKEY HARNESS, (a new article) never before manufactured in this market—☞*Call and see them*☜ American and English Bridle Fulings, Halters, False Collars for chafed Horses, Padded Hams for Carts, Double Saddle Bags covered with Bear skin, Plain ditto and Wallets, Medical ditto, Travelling Bags with clasps and divisions, and without, Bellows-top Leather Trunks of his own make, Hair ditto, by single or nest,—also, Bear Skins and Buffalo Robes, a good article for travelling.

April 3, 1837. 35tf

WHOLESALE STORE.

300 PACKAGES

JUST RECEIVED by the Subscribers, in addition to their former Stock, making the most complete assortment ever offered in this Market, consisting of

English, French, India and American GOODS,

Hardware, Cutlery, Saddles and Bridles, Groceries, &c. &c.

—AMONG WHICH ARE—

15 HHDS. Porto Rico SUGAR,
4 do prime St. Croix do,
10 barrels Loaf and Lump do
100 bags prime Rio Coffee,
20 hhds. Crockery, (ass'rtd for the country,)
100 cases Men's fashionable Hats,
20 do Drab and Black Negro do,
40 do Ladies' Bonnets, newest style,
30 do Mens' & Womens' Shoes & Brogans,
25 do Cotton and Wool Cards,
30 boxes Tin Plate,
20 do 8 × 10 and 10 × 12 Window Glass,
20 dozen Collins & King's Axes,
20 do Coffee Mills,
100 casks Nails, assorted,
100 dozen Weeding Hoes,
500 pair bright and blue Trace Chains,
20 dozen Scythes and Straw Cutters,
20 do Shovels and Spades,

Bags Pepper, Spice and Ginger, Powder, Shot, Lead, Smiths' Anvils and Vises, Madder, Camphor, Cinnamon, Nutmegs, Starch, Brimstone, Salts, Saleratus, Gun Powder, Hyson and Young Hyson Tea, Essences, Patent Medicines, &c. and other articles too numerous to mention,—at WHOLESALE for *CASH*, good Paper, or Country Produce.

Call and examine.

NOTT & STARR, *Hay Street.*

Fayetteville, March 29, 1837. 34tf

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

THE Subscriber has just opened a large and general assortment of SPRING & SUMMER

Dry Goods,

Groceries, Hats, Bonnets, Shoes, Hardware, Cutlery, &c. &c.

Which will be sold low for Cash or on time, to punctual customers. He invites his former customers and the public to call and examine for themselves.

P. P. JOHNSON.

Fayetteville, April 10, 1837.

LOST,

BETWEEN Hay Mount and the Court House, a BREAST-PIN, (Gold Stone) with two Doves on the face. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving the same at this office, or the store of Mr. Warren Prior.

January 10, 1837. 27tf.

Convention Debates.

THE DEBATES in the Convention for the amendment of the Constitution of North Carolina, for sale, and also for delivery to subscribers in this place and in Bladen and Columbus counties.

E. J. HALE.

February, 1837.

Portsmouth and Roanoke RAIL ROAD.

THE CARS RUN DAILY on this Road. Passengers going North will be conveyed from Halifax, N. C. to Gary's Depot, in the Company's Coaches, and will arrive at Portsmouth in time for the Baltimore Boats, which leave every Wednesday, Friday, and Sunday at 3 P M., and for the Washington Boat which leaves every Sunday at same hour. Passengers leaving Halifax on either of the above mentioned days will arrive in Baltimore the following morning, and in Philadelphia in the evening, without being deprived of sleep. The Engines on this road are in fine order, and no detention need be apprehended.

Stages leave Halifax in time for the departure of the Cars at 7 o'clock, A. M. from the upper termination of the road.

Office Portsmouth and Roanoke Rail Road Company.

April 3, 1837. 37-1m

Molasses.

RECEIVED and for sale by the Subscribers, 75 Hhds. MOLASSES, new crop.

WILLKINGS & BELDEN.

March 1, 1837. 30tf

SELLING OFF AT REDUCED PRICES.

THE Subscriber, wishing to change his business during the Fall and Winter Season, in this place, would call the attention of Country Merchants and the community generally, to his assortment of

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE & CUTLERY,

Hats, Shoes and Saddlery,

Which he is now offering at REDUCED PRICES. The assortment is general and will be found to contain many very desirable Goods, calculated for this market as well as the Country generally. The Stock was laid in late in the Spring, on about as good terms in New York as any brought to this market to the size of it. In consequence of some advance in the New York market, it offers an inducement to Country Merchants and others wishing to purchase a Fall Supply.

JAMES MAHONEY.

South West Corner of Market Square.

August 18, 1836 2 tf

Tonic Mixtures.

I DO not question the legal right, which every person has to throw together some bitter or other substances, and to send them forth to the world as a cure for Fever and Ague; this right, however it may have been abused, has been exercised at all times in every country where this complaint has prevailed; and we can now enumerate *thousands of remedies* that have been gotten up, sported their brief while, and sunk again into the oblivion whence they sprung.

But, I do most earnestly protest against the course which continues to be pursued by one person or set of persons after another, towards Rowand's Tonic Mixture. If a better, safer or more efficient medicine can be afforded by any of our quidnuncs or wiseacres, it is due to their fellow-citizens that it should be submitted for their adoption.

But we pray all who have any regard for the lives and health of the members of community, to desist from their attempts to imitate a remedy so exalted in public estimation, or to substitute for it such trash as can in no wise approach it in excellence, however easy it may be even for the *unfledged Tyro in Medicine* to resemble it in superficial appearance, taste and smell.

In order to protect those from imposition who may be inquiring after ROWAND'S TONIC MIXTURE, and to assist them in distinguishing between the original and genuine mixture and the numerous imitations and substitutes which continue to sprout up in different points of the country, the names and whereabouts of such as have as yet been discovered are annexed.

Rowland's Tonic Mixture, by L. S. Comstock & Co., of New York.

Rushton & Aspinwall's Tonic Mixture, by Rushton & Aspinwall, New York.

Green's Tonic Mixture, by Butler & Clay, N. Y.

The Southern Tonic, by Coster & Coxe, Alabama.

Marshall's Tonic Mixture, by Charles Marshall, Philadelphia.

Cave & Schaffer's Tonic Fever and Ague Mixture, by Cave & Schaffer, Philadelphia.

The public may be saved from uncertainty as to the genuineness of ROWAND'S TONIC MIXTURE, by calling upon his authorized agents throughout the country, or upon application to the proprietor.

JNO. R. ROWAND, M. D.
260 Market street, Philadelphia.

February 23. 32tf

Fayetteville Water Works.

AT A MEETING of the Directors of the Company, this day, Mr. A. J. Erambert was appointed Superintendant of Water Works, in place of G. Deming, Esq., resigned, and is authorized to collect all moneys due the Company for privileges subsequent to July 1st, 1836.

He was also required to enforce the Law against all persons who permit the Water to waste, in consequence of insufficient cocks, or other cause.

E. J. HALE, *President.*

Fayetteville, March 13, 1837

Cotton in the Seed.

THE SUBSCRIBER wishes to purchase and will receive at his Mill in Fayetteville, Cotton in the seed, and loose unpacked parcels of ginned Cotton, for which the highest market prices will be paid in money, or exchanged for Thread, from No. 4 to 16 inclusive.

C. P. MALLETT.

August 15, 1836. 2tf

$25 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, on the 20th of last March, a negro fellow by the name of MOSES, about 20 years old, and about five feet 8 inches high, yellow complexion, when spoken to smiles; he is probably lurking about James Salter's, in Bladen county. The above reward of Twenty five dollars will be paid to any one who will deliver said negro to me, or confine him in Jail so that I get him again.

WILLIAM TOWNSEND.

Lumberton, N. C., April 6, 1837. 36-6w

Notice.

ALL those indebted to me are requested to settle the same with Edmund Blake, by the first of May next, or they may expect their notes or accounts to be placed in the hands of an officer for collection, as no longer indulgence can be given

GEO. C McNEILL.

April 11th, 1837. 36 tf

GRAY'S INVALUABLE

OINTMENT,

FOR THE CURE OF

White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers, Old and Fresh Wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Women's Sore Breasts, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Whitlows, Biles, and external diseases generally.

Price $1 per pot, or $9 per dozen.

ANOTHER GREAT CURE

EFFECTED BY GRAY'S OINTMENT!!

Raleigh, September 21, 1836.

I am now 58 years of age—when in my 17th year, I received a wound in my left leg, which become ulcerated, and continued so until the first of March last. It would occasionally heal up, and then break out again; but most of the time, it was in a very painful condition, the sore having extended to a large size, and become very deep. I tried many remedies to make a cure, without success, until I applied *Gray's Invaluable Ointment*, two pots of which have effectually cured my leg, and reduced it to its natural size. The cure would have been made much sooner, had I strictly attended to the directions for the use of the Ointment; but this I failed to do, while I took much exercise, and very imprudently used tight bandage. My leg has been well for more than six months, during which time I have walked much, yet it remains firm and free from all soreness or inflamma ion. After having been afflicted for a period of forty-one years, I now enjoy the benefit of a sound leg again.

LEWIS HOLLOMAN.

A fresh supply of the above article just received by

E. J. HALE.

J. A. Pleasants, M. D.

Dentist,

WILL be in Fayetteville shortly; he has just returned from Europe, and has a fine collection of beautiful TEETH.

February 9, 1837. 27tf

ALL KINDS OF JOB PRINTING,
Expeditiously executed at this Office.

Fayetteville and Western RAIL ROAD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That Books of Subscription to the Stock of the Fayetteville and Western Rail Road Company, will be opened in the following Counties and under the direction of the following named persons, at such places in said Counties, and at such times as the said Commissioners may direct. An instalment of Two Dollars on each Share will be required at the time of subscribing; the Commissioners are requested to forward the money as paid, and the Lists of Subscriptions, as they progress, to E. L. Winslow, Fayetteville.

BRUNSWICK.....Dr. F. J. Hill,
Robert McHackan,
A. Baker.
NEW HANOVER...James Owen,
Aaron Lazarus,
Alexander Anderson.
BLADEN.....James Burney,
Joseph Gillespie,
John I. McMillan.
SAMPSON.....W. McKay,
W Faison,
Allen Mobley.
COLUMBUS.....A. Troy,
Josiah Maultsby,
Augustus Smith.
ROBESON.....John W. Powell,
Archibald A. T. Smith,
Richard C. Bunting.
WAKE.....W. R. Gales,
W. H. Haywood, Jr.,
Samuel F. Patterson.
CHATHAM.....N. A. Stedman,
Charles J. Williams,
John J Alston.
MOORE.....John B. Kelly,
Charles Chalmers,
C. W. Dowd.
RICHMOND.....Alfred Dockery,
Walter F. Leak,
G. Thomas.
ANSON.....A Myers,
John A. McRae,
Joseph Medley.
MONTGOMERY....Dr. F. J. Cutlar,
Duncan McRae, Sr.,
W. Harris.
ROWAN.....Hamilton C. Jones,
Hon. R. M. Pearson,
William Chambers.
RANDOLPH.....Alexander Gray,
Jesse Henshaw,
A. Brower.
DAVIDSON.....Col. Samuel Hargrave,
Henry R Dusenberry,
Dr. William Holt.
GUILFORD.....N. Mendenhall,
Jesse Lindsay,
John Morehead.
CABARRUS.....Paul Barringer,
William F. Phifer,
George Klutts.
IREDELL.....Thomas A. Allison,
C. F. Davidson,
Rufus Reid.
MECKLENBURG...Samuel McComb,
John Irwin,
Andrew Grier.
LINCOLN.....David Reinhardt,
Alfred M. Burton,
M. Hoke.
RUTHERFORD....Edmund Bryan,
John G. Bynum,
John McEntire.
ASHE.....Roderick Murchison,
John Hardin,
J. M. Nye.
BURKE.....Robert C. Pearson,
Isaac T. Avery,
James C Smith.
SURRY.....Josiah Cowles,
Nathaniel Boyden,
R. H Parks.
WILKES.....William P. Waugh,
Thomas J. Bouchelle,
W. C. Emmett.
STOKES.....M. R. Moore,
C. H. Matthews,
Peter Critz.

It is confidently believed, that the gentlemen named will take a deep interest in this work, which, by its completion will unlock the riches of the West, and regenerate a large section of North Carolina.

By at once securing the subscription of the State, the construction of the Road to the Yadkin and the two branches will be rendered certain.

The time for action has arrived; will the people of the West and the Cape Fear forego the advantages offered to their acceptance? Let every man do what he can, and this work will go on.

E. L. WINSLOW, PRESIDENT,
Fayetteville and Western Rail Road Company.

☞The Salisbury, Lincoln, Rutherford and Greensborough papers, will please publish this notice. [26tf.]

Steamer Cotton Plant.

THE new Steamer *Cotton Plant*, in connection with suitable Tow Boats, will commence operating on the Cape Fear River in fifteen or twenty days. The Proprietor is now constructing on the River bank a commodious Warehouse, where Goods and Merchandize, to and from the Interior, may be stored, free of charge and in comparative safety from the danger of Fire. Such fixtures will be connected with the Warehouse as to land Goods in better order than formerly, and without incurring the expense of drayage. The Cotton Plant is entirely new, with a draft of water adapted to the River navigation, and offers to the public the surest and most convenient mode of Transportation. Goods and Merchandize will be received and forwarded at the customary rates by

DOYLE O'HANLON,
Agent at Wilmington, N. C.
THOS SANDFORD & CO.,
Agents at Fayetteville, N. C.

Fayetteville, March 10, 1837 32tf

NEW BOOKS.

LIFE of AARON BURR; Henrietta Temple, by the author of Vivian Grey; Wordsworth's Poems; Dutchman's Fireside, by Paulding; Book of St. Nicholas; Mrs. Heman's Poems; Parting Gift; Campbell's Poems; Sacred Poetry; Judge Tucker's Life of Jefferson; Spurzheim's Phrenological Works; History of China; Midshipman Easy; Rienzi; Morton's Illustrations of Consumption; Gray's Operative Chemist; Suddard's British Pulpit; Taylor's Holy Living and Dying; Girl's Own Book; Boy's do; Social Choir; Parlour Letter Writer; Preston's Book Keeping; Missouri Harmony; Course of Time; Sword's Almanac; Western Songster; Doane's Magrier's Midwifery; &c. &c.

Just received by

E. J. HALE.

March 14, 1837.

MURRELL, the Land Pirate, *and CROCKETT in Texas.*

A FRESH SUPPLY of these Popular Works just received and for sale by

E. J. HALE.

March 15, 1837.

Just received,

A FEW casks Thomastown Lime, unslacked,
20 barrels calcined Plaister Paris, for plastering or casting,
20 do Nova Scotia Plaister, prepared for Manure,
Hair and Laths kept constantly on hand.

All of which I will sell low for Cash.

He intends to keep a large and regular supply these articles at all times, and from his experience for near 20 years as a Bricklayer and Plaisterer, he can always speak confidently as to the *quality* of the articles.

JOHN E PATTERSON,
3 doors South of the Market House.

February 22, 1837. 29tf

Children's Toy Books,

For sale at the Book Store of E. J. HALE

Commission & Forwarding Agency.

THE SUBSCRIBER having established himself in Wilmington for the purpose of transacting the above business, respectfully solicits a share of the public. Goods consigned to his care will be forwarded with the utmost dispatch, and every particularity observed.—Particular attention will be paid to the sale of Tobacco, Flour, Staves, &c. as well as the purchase of Goods. He flatters himself that a knowledge of the business combined with unremitting attention, will entitle him to a share of public patronage.

WM. O. [illegible]

REFERENCES—O. P. Stark, Nutt, Haigh, John C. Latta, Jos. Baker, Ray, W. S. Latta, Henry Horn.

20 BOXES (2 dozen) fine old [illegible] has had the advantage of the East Indies,
12 baskets fine Champagne,
A few dozen old Port Wine,
A few casks Red Clover Seed,
A few casks Ground Plaister for the [illegible]
2000 bushels Turk's Island Salt,
600 sacks Liverpool Salt,
150 bags Coffee, various qualities,
90 pieces heavy German Osnaburgs,
100 kegs White Lead in Oil, common,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

GROCERIES,

Dry Goods, Hardware and Crockery,

For sale by

JOHN HUSKE & SON.

November 3, 1836.

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE firm of G. & L. Hurlburt was dissolved by mutual consent on the 8th inst. All persons indebted to said firm are requested to make immediate payment to A. McLean, who is fully authorised to grant discharges.

GOOLD HURLBURT,
LEVI HURLBURT.

January 17.

For Sale,

20 Bags prime old White Rio COFFEE, for FAMILY USE.
10 Bbls bright St. Croix SUGAR,
6 Single Florida Moss Mattresses,

J. HUSKE & SON.

January 19, 1837.

Notice,

THAT the Subscriber received letters of administration on the personal estate of Andrew Miles Draughon, dec'd, at September Term, 1836, of Cumberland County Court; all persons having claims against the Estate of said deceased, are hereby requested to present them to the Subscriber within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery, and all persons indebted to said Estate are requested to pay the Subscriber.

WM C. DRAUGHON.

September 5, 1836

NOTICE

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of G. & L. HURLBURT & JOHNSON, are hereby notified that the subscriber alone is authorized to settle the same, and it is essential that the accounts be settled without delay.

DANIEL [illegible]

Fayetteville, January 27.

HOLBROOK'S PATENT

For Churches, Manufactories, &c.

HOLBROOKS', the most celebrated Bells in this country, having made arrangements with the Subscriber to receive orders for their Bells of any size, for which they will warrant of the very best quality, not surpassed by any Bells in the United States. Also, Town Clocks, Church and Factory Clocks, of superior finish and tones. Orders and information given by

JAMES [illegible]

N B. They will warrant their Bells, and if they fail to give satisfaction, they may be returned for another. Also Old Bells re-cast.

Fayetteville, October 20.

French Burr Mill Stones For Wheat, and Cologne Stones for Corn.

HAVING been appointed Agent for the above Mill Stones in this State, the Messrs. Egenton & Morris, Manufacturers, of Pittsburg, would here inform those wanting Stones that they can be furnished by sending their orders to me at this place. We *warrant* the Stones to be *genuine;* if it is not, we furnish a new one instead.

C. J. ORMSBY,
Brick Building.

Fayetteville, Sept. 20, 1836.

LEETE & CO

HAVE just received their FALL AND WINTER supply of

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES, HARDWARE,

Crockery, Hats and Caps,

Which they offer low for Cash or in exchange for Country Produce.

October 19, 1836.

DRY GOODS

AT COST FOR CASH.

Cedar street, First Door from Person's Corner.

THE Subscriber is opening a New and well imported FANCY AND STAPLE

DRY GOODS,

And will be receiving further supplies during the season daily. For Cash, it will be an object to sell any article AT COST.

When required, the usual credit will be given for approved paper, and all goods sold at the lowest market prices.

H. [illegible]

New York January 28, 1837.

Petit-Gulf Cotton Seed And Red Clover Seed

For sale by C. P. M[illegible]

Rowand's Tonic Mixture

FOR THE CURE OF AGUE AND FEVER.

A FRESH SUPPLY of this valuable Medicine. Just received by

E. J. HALE.

December 6, 1836.

Iron and Molasses.

In Store and for Sale by the Subscribers,

20 Tons Swedes Iron, (assorted,)
10 do English.
40 hhds. prime retailing Molasses,

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

$100 REWARD.

WILL be given for the detection and conviction of the person or persons who assisted the prisoners that lately escaped from the Jail of this County with the implements of escape, by which said escape was effected.

By order of the County Court,
(From the Minutes)
Test, JOHN L. ATKINS, Clk.

March 21, 1837.

Blank Warrants

For sale at this Office.